

FBIS**DAILY REPORT**
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RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS NEW JAPANESE CABINET

HK071404 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 81 p 7

[News analysis by Zhang Yunfang [1728 0061 2455]: "Suzuki's New Cabinet"]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki installed his new Cabinet on 30 November. This was the first time his Cabinet has been reshuffled since he took office as prime minister in July last year.

Since the beginning of autumn, Japan's press circles have been constantly keeping watch over the activities of the Cabinet and forecasting possible changes in it. The press said that Japanese society has been rather quiet since the beginning of 1981. However, the nomination of three new leaders (secretary general, chairman of the Policy Affairs Research Council, and chairman of the Executive Council) of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] and the Cabinet reshuffle will, like a falling stone, disturb the quiet "surface of society."

There has not been a dramatic change in the new Cabinet setup. Of the 21 Cabinet members, 5 still hold their original posts, 1 has been reappointed, and the other 15 are new members. The new Cabinet consists of four members each from the Suzuki, Tanaka and Fukuda factions and three each from the Nakasone and Komoto factions. Basically there has not been a great change. This allocation once again reflects Suzuki's political thought that "harmony is an important thing"; that is, maintaining a stable situation by achieving balance between different factions within the LDP.

An important feature of the Cabinet reshuffle is the combination of the old and the young. Veteran political figures have been appointed, and newly emerging young leaders have also been included in the roster of the Cabinet. Yoshio Sakurai, who has political experience and was former LDP secretary general, has been appointed foreign minister; Shintaro Abe, a young leader regarded as a candidate for the prime ministership in the future, has been appointed international trade and industry minister; and so forth. Suzuki kept Yasuhiro Nakasone and Toshio Komoto who have repeatedly vied for the LDP presidency in his Cabinet so that they can fulfill their duties in the furtherance of the party's work.

Another feature of the Cabinet reshuffle is that Suzuki has put stress on the Foreign Ministry, the Finance Ministry and the International Trade and Industry Ministry. He has given the key posts to those who maintain contacts with the United States, are influential, bold and resolute in their work. The Japanese press holds that Japan will always have a surplus in its trade with the West and this year's surplus will increase to \$25 billion. The imbalance in trade has caused deep dissatisfaction in the United States and the Western European countries. Not long ago, the United States suggested that Japan should abolish its tariffs on 29 kinds of goods, and the Western European countries have also strongly demanded that Japan restrain its exports. Suzuki's purpose in putting stress on the Foreign Ministry, the Finance Ministry and the International Trade and Industry Ministry is to cope with the urgent problems in the economy and in trade.

However, people are of the opinion that whether the foreign minister and the international trade and industry minister are able to play their role as expected and open the door to solving the economic disputes remains an uncertainty. The reason is that, without changing its economic structure, Japan can hardly rectify its trade relationships with Western countries.

The new Cabinet also faces difficult problems in administrative reforms. Suzuki expressed his determination in this respect. On 1 December, at his first press conference after his new Cabinet was installed, the prime minister said that the new Cabinet "will continuously and vigorously carry out administrative and financial reforms" and "is determined to cut administrative expenses and make rational readjustments to rebuild finances." Some people say that this is the first difficulty which the new Cabinet must overcome in its domestic policy.

Allegedly, the new Cabinet will not make any major changes in its domestic and foreign policies. Japan has put forth the policy of "basing the country on technology" during the 1980's. In the future, the new Cabinet will adhere to this policy, further cement Japan's friendship and cooperation with the United States and strengthen its political and economic contacts with Western Europe, the Middle East and the Southeast Asian countries.

GU MU, HUANG HUA TO HEAD DELEGATION TO JAPAN

OW080212 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 8 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese delegation to the second ministerial conference to be attended by members of China's State Council and those of the Japanese Cabinet has been formed, according to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The conference will convene in Tokyo from December 15 to 16.

The Chinese delegation is to be headed by Vice-Premier of the State Council Gu Mu, with Huang Hua, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs, to be the deputy head.

Members of the delegation are: Yuan Baohua, minister in charge of the State Economic Commission; Han Guang, minister in charge of the State Capital Construction Commission; Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign trade; Lin Hujia, minister of agriculture; Wang Bingqian, minister of finance; Fu Hao, Chinese ambassador to Japan; Duan Yun, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission; Gan Ziyu, vice-minister of the Administrative Commission on Import and Export Affairs; and Xiao Xiangqian, director of the First Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

It was learned that during a two-day conference, members of the two governments will exchange views on major international issues and further development of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

TAN QILONG MEETS JAPANESE AGROTECHNICAL GROUP

HK040300 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Summary] "On 1 December, Tan Qilong, first secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee, and Liu Haiquan, vice governor of the province, met a Japanese delegation for the exchange of agrotechniques between Japan and China." Tan Qilong highly praised the delegation and the association for the exchange of agrotechniques between Japan and China which the delegation represented, for their contribution both to facilitating technical exchange and to Sino-Japanese friendship.

The radio said, "The responsible comrades of the provincial agriculture association, the provincial aquatic products association and other relevant departments held talks with the Japanese delegation for exchange of agrotechniques on the problems of the technical exchanges related to growing oranges, breeding freshwater fish and carrying out other agricultural and sideline production and animal husbandry and of sending Chinese postgraduates to study in Japanese colleges."

BRIEFS

JAPANESE UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS -- Shanghai, 1 Dec (XINHUA) -- A six-member delegation of presidents of Japanese state universities left here for home today. During their stay in Beijing, the guests were met by Jiang Nanxiang, Chinese minister of education. The delegation arrived in Beijing on 18 November for a visit to China at the invitation of the Ministry of Education. It also travelled to Changchun, Xian, Suzhou and Shanghai. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 1 Dec 81 OW]

CHEN MUHUA AT RECEPTION ON THAI KING'S BIRTHDAY

OW051738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 5 (XINHUA) -- Thai Ambassador to China Koson Sinthuwanon and Mrs. Sinthuwanon gave a reception here today on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet.

Among the Chinese guests were Vice-Premier Chen Muhua, Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nianlong, and Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Chi Haotian. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were present.

PHILIPPINE PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC OLYMPIC GROUP

OW070912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0855 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Manila, December 7 (XINHUA) -- China's support to the Southeast Asian countries will contribute to the peace and stability in the region, said President Marcos this morning. The Philippine president made this statement when he received Zhong Shitong, president of the Chinese Olympic Committee, and his party at Malacanang Palace.

He told the Chinese guests, "The Chinese Government constantly supports the peoples of the Southeast Asian countries in their efforts to achieve economic development and political stability. So with China's support, the countries in the region are confident of gaining peace and security in this part of the world." He expressed his hope that by exchanging visits between the Philippines and China, the friendly relations of the two countries will be further strengthened.

Zhong Shitong and his party came here at the invitation of the Philippine Olympic Committee to observe the Southeast Asian Games.

HONG KONG SHIPPING GROUP OFFICIALS VISIT

Meet Gu Mu

OW071840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA) -- Gu Mu, vice-premier of the State Council, met with Yue-kong Pao, chairman, and Pei-chung Lee, vice-chairman of the Hong Kong World Wide Shipping group at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. After the meeting, Vice-Premier Gu and Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, had supper with Yue-kong Pao and Pei-chung Lee. Present on both occasions were Wei Yumin, vice-minister in charge of the Administrative Commission on Import and Export Affairs of China, and Lu Xuzhang, vice-minister of foreign trade.

Yue-kong Pao and his party arrived here yesterday. They will leave here December 9 for Shanghai to attend the Marintec China 81 [as received].

Meet Deng Xiaoping

OW080748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 8 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met with Yue-kong Pao and Pei-chung Lee, chairman and vice-chairman of the Hong Kong World Wide Shipping group, at the Great Hall of the People here today. The two sides conversed about the current world economic issues. Present on the occasion were Zhou Jiannan, vice-minister of the Administrative Commission on Import and Export Affairs of China, and Lu Xuzhang, vice-minister of foreign trade.

COMMENTARY ON KARMAI REGIME'S THREAT TO PAKISTAN

HK071346 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 81 p 6

[Short commentary: "Karmal's New Crime"]

[Text] The Karmal regime's recent violations of Pakistan's airspace with Soviet-made military helicopters, causing casualties and loss of property, are new serious provocations which have come after it has strafed Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan.

The reason why the Karmal regime is so reckless is that it is backed by Soviet hegemonism. As pointed out by the Pakistani media, these moves by Kabul have been approved by the Soviet Union and are a part of the military plot hatched with Soviet assistance. Their purpose is to put pressure on Pakistan.

Since its military invasion of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has been pursuing its strategy of extending its influence southward. The Soviet Union has repeatedly attacked and intimidated Pakistan, trying to force that country into accepting the status quo of a Soviet-occupied Afghanistan. The Soviet efforts have thus far ended in failure. So it is not strange that Moscow and the Karmal regime are seeking a way out by provoking new conflicts in order to extricate themselves from difficulties. But contrary to their wish, the Pakistani Government and people refuse to yield to any superpower pressure. The Karmal regime's repeated violations into Pakistan at Soviet instigation have clearly proved that Soviet-occupied Afghanistan is the cause of trouble and endangers peace and security in the south and west Asian regions. The demand of all peace-loving countries and people of the world that the Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan should be realized as soon as possible.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS TENSION IN INDIAN OCEAN

HK070652 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 81 p 6

[Short commentary: "A Trend in the Indian Ocean"]

[Text] The failure of an attempt to overthrow the Seychelles Government by foreign mercenary soldiers is a development in the Indian Ocean worthy of attention.

A number of white mercenary soldiers recruited in South Africa made a military incursion into the Seychelles and were thoroughly smashed by the Seychelles Government. Some of the soldiers surrendered and the others fled to South Africa by hijacking an airplane. The latter were subsequently released by the South African authorities. This shows that the South African authorities were deeply involved in the event.

The Seychelles is located on the tanker route from the Middle East to Western Europe and the United States. It is in a position of great strategic importance in the Indian Ocean and is a place that the superpowers have been eyeing covetously. At present the two superpowers are contending fiercely in the Middle East, the Gulf and the Indian Ocean regions and are carrying out new strategic plans there. Of course, it is not at all a coincidence that the incursion of mercenary soldiers into the Seychelles has occurred. There are different views concerning the background of the incursion. Nevertheless, it shows that with the change of the situation in the Gulf and the Red Sea regions, we can be quite sure that there will be a growing tension in the Indian Ocean.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH FRG

OW021229 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) --- A protocol on agricultural scientific and technical cooperation between the agricultural ministries of China and West Germany was signed by the end of last month in Beijing, it was learned from the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture.

The protocol was signed after the third meeting of the agriculture and food work group of the joint committee of the China-West Germany economic cooperation held in Beijing between November 14 and 17. A summary of discussions in the meeting was also signed.

Attending the meeting were the Chinese delegation led by Zheng Zhong, vice-minister of agriculture, and the West German delegation led by G. Gallus, parliamentary secretary of state of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry.

The two sides decided on the items of cooperation in agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, fishery, food processing and agricultural machinery. Both sides were of the view that the prospect for expanding cooperation in agricultural field between China and West Germany was good.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES RESULTS OF EEC SUMMIT

HK071254 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Dec 81 p 7

[Newsletter from Britain by reporter Xu Qingmei [6079 1987 5019]: "The EEC London Summit"]

[Text] A 2-day meeting in London of the European Council comprising the leaders of the 10-nation European Economic Community (EEC) ended on 27 November. An announcement made after the meeting stated that the leaders had unanimously agreed on the recommendations made in the London report and that as for the question of common security, they would strengthen political cooperation and would more effectively coordinate their foreign policies. This decision at the meeting of the leaders is taken as another important step toward promoting the Western European alliance.

Since Britain's assumption of the presidency of the EEC in July 1981, the proposal for "coordinated action on important diplomatic policies" has been repeatedly emphasized. On 13 October foreign ministers of the 10 nations met in London and formulated a report known as the "London report." The report recommended the formation of a suitable organization, equipped with suitable personnel, to enable the community to take timely actions to deal with any tense international situation such as that caused by Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan and to maintain the continuity of the community's foreign policies. The provision was made that, in the event of a contingency and following requests by three or more member nations, the community would convene, within 48 hours, a meeting to be attended by member-nations' representatives with a rank of political council members or ministers to discuss countermeasures to be taken.

People here are of the opinion that the issuance of the London report has a historical and epochal background.

According to the original plan for the community, its formation was to be in three stages, namely, customs and excise alliance, the economic alliance, and the political alliance. Over the past 20 years, controversies frequently occurred between the member states of the community, all of whom looked after their own interests.

However, confronting the large issues of common strategy and economic interests, they have successfully reached agreement on many problems, often after much haggling and bargaining. At the time of the formation of the customs and excise agreement, the customs duties between the member states were abolished. This was extremely advantageous to the highly competitive West German industrial products. In comparison, the agricultural exports of France benefited only slightly. Hence, France insisted on somewhat similar arrangements for their exported agricultural products. At that time, the controversy was so serious that a deadlock almost resulted. But subsequently, after repeated negotiations, the formation of a common market for agricultural products was agreed upon as a compromise measure. Since then, a number of "battles" have been fought, including the "muttonbattle," the "grape wine battle," and so on. They all went through the following similar procedure: controversy-agreement-progress. The community grew step by step in this way, eventually forming an economic alliance centering on the customs and excise alliance.

In recent years, politicians in Western European countries have often complained that there were frequently many unsettled controversial issues on the agenda on the Community's discussion table. This time the London summit was confronted with two big controversies, namely, reform of the community's budget system and reform of its common agricultural policy. The budget system has been acknowledged as the "most troublesome family quarrel" of the community. In November 1979, at the meeting in Berlin of leaders of the community, Britain requested a reduction in its share of the community's budget. Since then, it has actively engaged in activities to bring about a budget reform. At the same time, it complained about the excessive cost of the subsidies on exported agricultural products and the little benefit Britain had derived therefrom. Hence, it strenuously sought the reform of the common agricultural policy. At the leaders' meeting this time, a lot of discussion centered on these two problems but no agreement was reached.

Before the London summit, British newspapers had repeatedly expressed their skepticism as to the chances of reaching any agreement on account of the many divergent views. Western European circles are now on the opinion that the results of the meeting were as expected because the community nations are currently all busy with their own economic difficulties and the time is not yet ripe for an agreement. Even on matters of political cooperation, they can only now accept the low profile "London report." The high profile recommendations contained in the "European program" jointly sponsored by West Germany and Italy which called for the community's political integration were not accepted. Local circles believe that despite the little progress made at the summit this time regarding the political alliance of Western Europe, in the present conditions, a realistic result relatively speaking has still been achieved. Naturally, this also illustrates that Western Europe's integration will involve a long-term and slow process.

NI ZHIFU, TRADE UNION GROUP LEAVE SWITZERLAND

OW021848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Geneva, December 2 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese trade union delegation led by Ni Zhifu left Switzerland for Italy by air yesterday after concluding a week-long visit to Switzerland.

The delegation visited a number of factories and farms in Berne, Bienne, Neuchatel and some other places. The members of the delegation exchanged experience with leaders of the Swiss Trade Union concerning trade union activities.

The delegation, which came at the invitation of the Swiss Trade Union, was received by Pierre Aubert, member of the Swiss Federal Council and foreign minister, in Berne on November 26.

SUDAN'S FIRST VICE PRESIDENT HOLD TALKS IN BEIJING

Meets Geng Biao

OW071252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao, Chinese vice-premier and minister of national defense, held talks here today with General 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice-president and minister of defense of the Sudan.

During the talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, the two leaders recalled the development in recent years of the friendly relations between the two countries. They exchanged views on the current international situation.

The two sides shared identical or similar views on a number of vital international issues. They expressed the desire to further develop the cooperation between the two countries in different fields.

General Khalil said that since his last visit to China in 1979, relations between the two countries have expanded rapidly. He hoped that the two sides would increase exchanges and develop the friendly relations and cooperation.

Vice-Premier Geng Biao said that the peoples of China and the Sudan are close friends and that the relationship between the two countries with its solid political foundation has broad prospects.

On the situation in the Middle East, First Vice-President Khalil said, the Arab countries should strengthen unity among themselves and set forth a unified Arab strategy. This could lead to a just and overall settlement to the Middle East issue. He said the eight-point proposal to solve the Middle East issue put forth by Saudi Arabia is a positive proposal.

Geng Biao said: "We, as always, firmly support the people of the Arab countries and the Palestinian people in their struggle to recover their lost territories and restore their national rights."

He spoke highly of the efforts made by the Sudanese Government to strengthen the unity of the Arab countries.

In today's talks, the two sides presented the political and economic situation in their own countries.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Lian Tianjun, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and Wang Lanxi, vice-minister of the Chinese Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

Taking part in the talks on the Sudanese side were Nafisa Ahmad al-Amin, member of the Political Bureau of the Sudanese Socialist Union and general secretary of the Sudanese Women's Confederation; (Omer Taha Abu Samra), member of the Central Committee and assistant secretary of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Sudanese Socialist Union; and Muhammad Hamad Muhammad Matar, Sudanese ambassador to China.

Zhao Ziyang Banquet Speech

OW071824 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang tonight reiterated China's resolute support for the Palestinian people and other Arab people "in their just struggle against Israeli aggression and expansion and for recovering their lost territory and restoring their national rights."

"We will firmly stand on the side of our Arab brothers no matter how arduous and tortuous the struggle will be," he said.

Speaking at a banquet in honor of Sudanese First Vice-President General 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, Premier Zhao Ziyang said, "The intense contention between the two super-powers and Israel's stubborn persistence in its policy of aggression are the sources of turmoil in the Middle East. The crux of the Middle East issue is the Palestine problem. Only when the Palestine problem [is] solved, can the Middle East issue be solved in an all-round and fair way."

Premier Zhao said, "The Palestinian and Arab people's just struggle has won unprecedented international sympathy and support while the Israel's act of expansion has been denounced. This is an achievement of the Arab people who have for a long time persisted in the unity and paid a great national sacrifice. This has irrefutably proved that unity and unanimity are the fundamental guarantee of victory for the Arab national cause."

Premier Zhao paid tribute to the Sudanese people for their achievements under the leadership of President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and in building their own country.

Premier Zhao said, "The Sudanese Government pursues a policy of nonalignment, supports the Palestinian, Arab and African people's just struggles and upholds and promotes the unity of the Arab and African countries.

"On some major international issues such as Afghanistan and Kampuchea, the Sudanese Government promotes justice, firmly defends the requirements of international relations, opposes and condemns hegemonist policy of aggression and expansion. The solemn and just stand of the Sudanese Government has been widely praised by peace-loving people in the world."

Speaking of Sino-Sudanese relations, Premier Zhao said that the two countries belong to the Third World. "The Chinese and Sudanese people have always sympathized and supported each other in their common struggle against hegemonism and established profound friendship and expanded fruitful cooperation between the two countries," the premier said. Premier Zhao said he believed that such friendship and cooperation would be constantly enhanced and expanded.

In his speech, Khalil outlined Sudan's foreign policy. He said: "During the visit to the Arab countries by President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, we gave a clear explanation of our views and said that our weakness was a result of our split. We called on the Arab countries to eliminate their differences, unify their stand and liberate the occupied Arab territory so as to regain the Palestinian peoples' legitimate rights."

"The Sudan and China have a similar stand on denouncing the Soviet Union's aggression on Afghanistan, supporting the Kampuchean people's struggle and demanding for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea," he said.

Khalil said: "Our two countries are making efforts for the establishment of a new world economic order. We agree to strengthen our nonaligned movement so as to keep away hegemonism and colonialism."

Among the guests at the banquet were the First Vice-President Khalil's party, Sudanese Ambassador to China Muhammad Hamad Muhammad Matar.

Also present were Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Geng Biao, vice-premier of the State Council; and Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission of Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

Before the banquet, Premier Zhao met with Khalil and other distinguished Sudanese guests. On behalf of the Sudanese Government, Khalil invited Zhao to visit Sudan at his convenience. Zhao accepted the invitation with pleasure.

The afternoon, the first vice-president laid a wreath at the Monument of People's Heroes.

Women Officials Meet

OW080718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 8 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, met and had a cordial conversation here today with Nafisa Ahmad al-Amin, member of the Political Bureau of the Sudanese Socialist Union and general secretary of the Sudanese Women's Confederation.

The two leaders of women's movement presented the women's work of their own countries. They expressed the hope that the women's organizations of the two countries should increase contacts and cooperation and make efforts to enhance the friendship of the two peoples.

Huang Ganying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, was also present.

Nafisa Ahmad al-Amin arrived in Beijing on December 6 on a visit to China as a principal member of the party of General 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice-president of the Sudan.

HUANG HUA INTERVIEWED IN GHANA, DEPARTS

OW071742 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Accra, December 6 (XINHUA) -- "In order to prevent an outbreak of war and maintain world peace we should resolutely oppose aggression and expansion by superpowers," said Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua during an interview today with GHANA NEWS AGENCY before departing here for home.

During the interview, Huang Hua refuted the rumor that China had sold uranium to South Africa, saying "the purpose of those rumors was to monopolize the international uranium markets."

He also said that China had not sold uranium to South Korea or Israel.

He pointed out that none of the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on limiting nuclear weapons was successful and the world might as well not expect anything to be achieved by the talks.

Huang Hua expressed his belief that although Ghana has some difficulties, the Ghanaian Government and people could overcome them and develop their own economy in accordance to their specifications.

Ghanaian Foreign Minister I.K. Chinebuah and other high-ranking officials accompanied Huang to the airport for his departure.

YOUTH GOOD-WILL DELEGATION LEAVES TUNIS

OW061700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Tunis, December 5 (XINHUA) -- The China youth good-will delegation led by Liu Houming, vice chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, concluded its visit to Oman, Morocco and Tunisia and left here for home this afternoon.

During its visit to Tunisia, the youth of the two countries held talks on friendly relations between them and ways to promote their cooperation. The Chinese delegation toured eight Tunisian cities.

The delegation left Beijing on October 30 for visits to the three countries.

GONG DAFEI MEETS ZAIRE'S MOBUTU IN PARIS

OW072022 Beijing XINHUA in English 1950 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, December 7 (XINHUA) -- President Mobuto Sese Seko of Zaire, on his way home from the United States, met and had talks here today with Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Gong Dafei on bilateral relations and the current situation in Africa.

Gong Dafei has just concluded his visit to Zaire.

Mobuto had lunch with Gong Dafei after the meeting.

Zairian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Yoka Mangono was present on both occasions.

TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS NICARAGUA 29 NOV

OW301646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- A trade delegation from China left Managua Sunday after a five-day visit to Nicaragua, according to a report from that capital.

Members of the delegation, led by Vice Foreign Trade Minister Wang Runsheng, held talks with Acting Foreign Minister Nora Astorga, External Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez and other government ministers.

Views on trade relations between the two countries and on issues of mutual interest were exchanged during the talks.

The Chinese delegation also met with Raul Durerra, coordinator of the international relations department of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

LI XIANNIAN MEETS PERUVIAN LEFTIST LEADER

OW071255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA) -- Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, today met with Alfonso Barrantes Lingan, president of the United Leftists of Peru.

In their conversation Li Xiannian spoke of successful experiences and also the lessons of failure gained by the Chinese Communist Party in the course of revolutionary struggle. Li Xiannian said: "Our work style is based on integrating theory with practice, practising criticism and self-criticism and forging close ties with the masses. If we persist in this style, we will make fewer mistakes and avoid future ones." He also briefed Alfonso Barrantes on China's modernization policy.

Alfonso Barrantes said that every revolutionary organization must study the objective laws and sum up experience so as to improve the organization and put forward policies and principles that tally with actual conditions. "From the changes that have taken place in China, I know that the Chinese Communist Party has the capacity sincerely to make self-criticism. This shows the strength of the Chinese Communist Party and its ability to serve the people," he added.

The president of the United Leftists said that he was glad to find that the Chinese Communist Party was making efforts to improve the material and spiritual life of the people and such improvements were taken as one of the goals of the party.

Zhang Zhixiang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, was present.

COVERAGE OF 4TH SESSION OF 5TH NPC CONTINUES

Second Presidium Meeting

OW080632 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] The Presidium of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC held its second meeting at the Great Hall of the People this morning. Peng Zhen, permanent chairman of the NPC Presidium, presided over the meeting. The meeting discussed and approved a draft resolution on the report on "The Present Economic Situation and the Principles for Future Economic Construction." In panel discussion on Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of government, the delegations held that this report is realistic and tallies with the actual situation. The report affirms achievements and at the same time points out existing problems. It notes favorable conditions and also directs attention to difficult aspects. The 10 principles for future construction put forward in the report are in keeping with our country's conditions and are feasible.

The deputies have also put forward numerous opinions and suggestions on such questions as finance and commodity prices, asking the State Council in its work next year to further strengthen financial and commodity price control while paying attention to developing production and to vigorously practicing economy, to consolidate a basic balance in the state's financial revenue and expenditures and to ensure a basic stability in market prices.

After discussion, today's Presidium meeting decided to submit the draft resolution on the report to the NPC for deliberation and approval. The Presidium also approved a draft resolution on the State Council's report on the final state accounts for 1980 and on the implementation of the financial estimates for 1981, and a draft resolution on postponing the examination and the approval of the draft revision of the constitution. It also decided that these draft resolutions would be submitted to the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC for deliberation and approval.

Xu Dixin, vice chairman of the budget committee of the Fifth NPC, delivered a report on the examination of the final state accounts and on the implementation of the state financial estimates. Xu Dixin said the budget committee held that, in compliance with the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading the national economy, the state finances for 1980 have promoted the development of industrial and agricultural production and ensured the continuous implementation of major economic measures for the state to raise the price for farm produce and sideline products, to increase the wage of workers and staff members and to find jobs for city and town youths awaiting employment. He said even the financial deficit that year was somewhat larger than budgeted, but as a whole, the budget was implemented relatively well and the success was primary. Xu Dixin said the budget committee is satisfied with the implementation of the state financial estimates for 1981. It held that achieving a basic balance in state financial revenue and expenditures this year, after experiencing an annual deficit of over 10 billion yuan in the previous 2 years, was the result of hard work and the common efforts of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. He expressed the opinion that our country's financial and economic situation has improved somewhat to help further promote stability and unity throughout the country and to facilitate steady and continuous development of the national economy from now on. For this reason, the budget committee proposes that the NPC approve the state final accounts for 1980 and approve the report by Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian on behalf of the State Council on the final state accounts for 1980 and on the implementation of the financial estimates for 1981. Xu Dixin said the budget committee has also examined the targets of revenue and expenditures in the state budget for 1982 and held that such arrangement is adequate and is in keeping with the needs of national economic development. It is therefore proposed that the NPC will instruct the State Council to draw up the state budget for 1982, based on the opinion put forward by the deputies and on the implementation of various areas and departments, and submit it together with the final state accounts for 1981 at an opportune time next year to the Fifth NPC Standing Committee for examination and approval.

Wei Guoqing, Tan Zhenlin, Li Jingquan, Peng Chong, Seypidin, Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Xiao Jingguang, Shi Liang, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shankun and Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, permanent chairmen of the Presidium, also attended this meeting.

Deputies Discuss Zhao Report

OW071349 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1644 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Dec (XINHUA) -- During panel discussions on the report on the work of the government, deputies attending the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC have made a number of comments and aired many critical views.

In his written speech, Deputy Wang Guanlan from Beijing said the 10 principles for economic construction set forth in Zhao Ziyang's report are a scientific summing-up of our experiences in economic construction over the 32 years since the founding of the PRC, especially those gained over the past 3 years, through the application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. In light of our country's current situation and characteristics, the 10 principles have developed the concept of "10 major relationships" and are thus the general program for our economic work as a whole and the criteria for all our work for some time to come.

Deputy Jia Tingsan from Beijing said the 10 principles are completely consistent with the CCP Central Committee Secretariat's four-point directive on construction in the capital. Beijing Municipality should strengthen itself politically and ideologically, beautify its environment and build up its scientific and cultural facilities. At the same time, the municipality should also successfully carry out economic construction in the light of its characteristics and implement in all its work the basic guidelines set forth in the 10 principles.

Some deputies from Xizang said the 10 principles for economic construction, which are comprehensive and concrete and accord with the country's conditions, also apply to Xizang. In particular, the principle of "speeding up agricultural growth by relying on policies and science" applies to Xizang because Xizang depends primarily on agriculture and animal husbandry. To develop agriculture and animal husbandry it is essential to uphold the public ownership of land and other basic means of production, to vigorously implement and gradually perfect various systems of production responsibility, to resolutely rely on the party's policies and to plant crops and raise livestock according to local conditions. They also said there are now not many industries in Xizang, but full use should be made of the existing ones. We must make efforts to run these industries well and must not always depend on the state for support.

Deputies Lin Liyun, Lin Minmin and Chen Yisong from Taiwan said these principles accord with our country's conditions and are practical and feasible; they are not assumptions devoid of content. When we act according to these 10 principles, our national economy will certainly be able to take off faster, and its prospects definitely are very bright.

Chen Yisong said it is necessary to adhere to the policy of opening to the outside world and the principle of strengthening our country's self-reliance. We must not again close the country to international intercourse for fear that implementing the policy of opening up to the outside world would cause such "side effects" as people wearing long hair and bizarre clothes; otherwise, it would be tantamount to giving up eating for fear of choking.

Deputy Lin Liyun said on the one hand, we should not fear the "byproduct" of capitalism; on the other hand, we should not treat capitalist ideology lightly.

Deputies Zhu Jinda and Li Xianglin from Shanghai said practical efforts should be made to develop the production of consumer goods. To strive for the sustained growth of Shanghai's textile industry it is necessary to persistently stress results (economic results), to grasp the key point (product quality) and to tackle key problems (scientific research and innovations). Efforts should be made to bring about the following "four changes":

1. Change products for domestic use into exports and increase their ability to compete in the international market.
2. Change low-grade products into high-grade ones and replace the older generation of products with a new generation.
3. Stop the production of products in excessive supply, increase the production of products in short supply and develop products that are difficult to produce as well as key products that are equal to or surpass advanced world levels.
4. Change shallowness into depth, which means constantly increasing the depth and precision of product processing.

To improve economic results and keep a sustained growth rate, it is also necessary to carry out technical transformation and innovations.

Deputy Zhang Sheng from Liaoning said in transforming old enterprises, it is necessary to use suitable advanced technology. This will not only raise efficiency, but save money and energy. The Benxi Iron and Steel Company can increase 350,000 ton of good-quality steel without additional energy supplies only by carrying out a 80 million-yuan technical transformation.

Deputy Han Benchu from Jiangsu said the state should not wash its hands of enterprises practicing planned economy. In the past the First Ministry of Machine Building exercised rigid control over its enterprises and onesidedly stressed central control, but this year it has washed its hands of such enterprises and has instructed them to find their own way in production. I think that in the supply of coal and wood, the state should make overall arrangements for their unified distribution. The allocation of such materials by various localities themselves should be reduced to the minimum in order to avoid establishing improper relationships among them in the name of cooperation.

Deputies Qian Lingxi, Zhang Guoshi and Guo Hefu from Liaoning said training talented people is a matter of great importance. If we do not do it now, we shall suffer greatly in the future. In making the state national economic plan, the expenditure for education should be no less than 15 percent of the total expenditure for the development of the national economy. There should be no regional boundaries as far as qualified personnel are concerned. There should be an interflow of qualified personnel who should broaden their horizons and increase their abilities.

Deputies Fan Yubiao, Chen Huagui and Liu Yuanxiang from Hubei said rural education is now faced with many difficulties, such as classroom shortages, many dangerous buildings, a shortage of teachers, poor teaching quality and inadequate funds. Since they are not paid as promised, many teachers of schools run by local people have given up teaching and have begun farming or have been doing teaching and farming at the same time. This has adversely affected the quality of teaching.

Deputy Su Buqing said Premier Zhao's report has dealt with the need to reform and readjust specialties in universities. This is entirely correct. The Fudan University has a political economy department, a world economy department and a world economy institute. However, students have not done enough either in the integration of their studies with China's reality or in their study of new situations in capitalist countries. Universities should not merely grasp the study of basic theories to the neglect of applied subjects. It is suggested that the length of schooling in universities be changed to 4 and 2 years in order to educate more talented people. Outstanding 4-year college graduates should be allowed to continue their studies in graduate schools, and 2-year college graduates should generally go to work in factories to improve enterprises' technology and efficiency or become middle school teachers.

Deputy Yang Chengzong said - China University of Science and Technology has organized departments concerned to successfully trial-produce a radiation synchrotron. All the parts for the synchrotron are produced in our country, and 60 percent of them in Anhui. The success of this new technology has won praise from abroad. It is a good way to organize people from various quarters to tackle key problems in major scientific and technological projects.

Deputies from Beijing, Guangdong, Sichuan, Gansu and other provinces said the prices of some commodities have gone up, and the masses are complaining. It is hoped that the central and local authorities will continue to handle commodity prices as a major matter, strengthen the management of prices and markets and make efforts to stabilize commodity prices.

Ren Zhongyi Views Zhao Report

OW071425 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1208 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Guangdong provincial delegation to the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC conducted warm discussions on Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of the government. They maintained that Zhao Ziyang's report correctly assessed China's current economic situation with a Marxist stand, viewpoint and method; that the 10 principles on economic construction suited China's particular conditions; and the prospect for economic construction is most heartening. The deputies unanimously maintained that Zhao Ziyang's report has enabled them to become more confident, resourceful and energetic.

The deputies rejoiced over the remarkable results in economic readjustment over the past year. They said the financial deficits in 1979 and 1980 were both over 10 billion yuan; yet after only a year's efforts in 1981, both finance and credit loans have been essentially balanced, and the national economy has embarked on a steady course. This is a truly remarkable feat. The deputies analyzed the factors that caused the drop in the financial deficit and found: First, the policy was correct. The "eight-character" policy is a right one. Second, as everyone can see, production has gone up, material wealth has increased, and the market is brisk. Third, the entire nation has made strenuous efforts with one heart and mind. When the central organs requested financial loans from local organs to cope with financial difficulties, both local organs and the people enthusiastically responded by promptly raising funds and depositing more money into their savings accounts, thus increasing the total urban and rural savings deposits by 10 billion yuan. This shows that the people trust the government and that the government is resourceful and capable of making the nation's economic construction a success. Some deputies thoughtfully said that they were concerned when they were told at the last NPC session that the state financial deficit was over 10 billion yuan. When they heard Zhao Ziyang's report at the present NPC session, they were relieved, and their confidence was strengthened.

Deputy Ren Zhongyi said he would seriously implement the 10 principles on economic construction one by one in accordance with Guangdong's local conditions. Touching upon Guangdong's current situation, he stressed Guangdong's market and commodity price problems and described measures taken by the provincial government to deal with these problems.

Ren Zhongyi said the Chinese people have the experience of governing a large and unified nation for several thousand years. This fact is unparalleled in world history. The 10 principles are formulated by summing up our nation's long historical experience and are based on the special features of our large socialist country of 1 billion people.

Deputy Liu Tianfu introduced Guangdong's economic situation. He said Guangdong's situation, like that of the whole nation, is excellent. It is economically vigorous and politically stable. Both industrial and agricultural production is continuously developing, and the people's living standard is steadily improving. During the first 10 months of this year, total industrial output rose 10.5 percent, financial revenue 8.1 percent, exports 19 percent and foreign exchange 14.4 percent as compared with the same period last year. The province's rate of economic growth has been kept at a steady pace during the current economic readjustment. Despite a drop in paddy rice output due to natural disasters, industrial crops and the diversified economy have grown by relatively large margins, and the total agricultural output and the peasants' income have also increased considerably.

Construction of the two special economic zones at Zhenjun and Zhuhai is proceeding relatively quickly. Construction of the Shantou special economic zone has also begun. Construction plans for the Zhenjun special economic zone have been worked out; basic construction is being intensified; and specific laws, regulations and rules have been formulated one after another. At present, over 900 agreements and contracts worth 1.2 billion Hong Kong dollars have been signed with foreign businessmen, and further negotiations are underway concerning more projects. Both industrial and agricultural production in the Shenzhou special economic zone have developed quickly. It is anticipated that Shenzhou's industrial and agricultural output and financial revenue will increase 31 and 100 percent respectively over last year. The people's living standard in both urban and rural areas has markedly improved. The people's income has increased by a large margin. Social order in the border areas is good, and some people who crossed the border have returned of their own free will. The situation is fine.

Fujian Deputy on Zhao Report

HK071434 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0847 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- "Fujian's economic construction effort must advance in the course of readjustment. It must 'get going' next year and 'take off' in 1985." This is the view aired by Xiang Nan, deputy to the NPC and executive secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, in examining and discussing Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report. By "getting going," he meant achieving a 7 percent annual increase in the total output value of industry and agriculture. By "taking off," he meant achieving a double figure increase or an increase of over 10 percent.

Xiang Nan said: Premier Zhao Ziyang's report was rather good. It has my full support. This is the first National People's Congress that has put such emphasis on economic problems in the past 10-plus years. This in itself shows that a very favorable political situation as well as political stability prevails in our country. We can thus direct all our energies to mobilizing the whole party and the entire country to tackle economic problems.

Xiang Nan said how to realistically apply the general and specific policies defined in Premier Zhao Ziyang's work report to Fujian's economic work is a problem that should be considered by we Fujian deputies. The call for improving economic results, as put forth in the report, is applicable to the conditions of Fujian. In getting things going next year, we must put the emphasis on how to improve economic results. For example, if the operation of a complete set of equipment imported by Fuzhou for a factory that produces fiberboards of moderate density is delayed for a single day, it means a loss of \$10,000. Calculations like this are often neglected in our economic life. From now on, we must pay attention to them.

Xiang Nan said the total agricultural output value of Fujian this year will increase by 7 percent compared with last year and that of industry will grow by 6 percent. But generally speaking, the foundation of industry and agriculture is very weak, given the rapid growth of the population, a weak financial foundation and a poorly developed commodity economy. The average population growth is one quarter higher than the national figure while the average per capita annual income is one quarter lower. Xiang Nan said if we fail to take note of our own weaknesses and if we do not act according to our capability as a result of hurrying to achieve immediate results, we are liable to repeat the "leftist" mistakes. But if we do not take note of the superior features of Fujian, we will let a golden opportunity pass and make still greater mistakes. Xiang Nan said of Fujian's total area of 120,000 square kilometers, mountainous and hilly land accounts for over 80 percent. But the wealth created in mountainous areas represents only 6 percent of the total created in the whole province. The sea area of Fujian is larger than its land area but the wealth created accounts for only 6 percent of the provincial figure. If we give full play to the superior features of Fujian with its many mountains and its large sea area, we can create untold wealth. Drawing a vivid analogy by using the name of an ancient Chinese book, Xiang Nan called on everyone to bear in mind the work "Shanhai Jing" ["Book of the Mountains and the Sea"].

Xiang Nan said that in developing the economy of Fujian, we must have strategic foresight. He suggested that in the 1980's, Fujian should develop labor-intensive enterprises in the industrial sector and solve the employment problem of the province. As to materials provided for processing in the compensation trade, we should take up not only those profitable items but also the less profitable or unprofitable ones, as this will be a good way for us to solve the employment problem. Fujian is a source of men of the sea -- as history will testify to this -- and Chinese sailors are always well received. How good it will be if each of the counties along the coast such as Changde, Fuqing, Putian, and Xiapu can establish a seamen's school capable of turning out oceangoing seamen. To sum up, there are many ways of providing employment. In the 1990's, we will start developing technology-intensive industries. Of course, this will not apply in every case.

Xiang Nan said Fujian is a source of talent. Many talented people are playing their role outside the province. We must conduct proper education and invest in the production of talent. We must also strive to get some intellectuals to return from abroad; this is a matter of great urgency.

Xiang Nan said Fujian has 5 million Overseas Chinese living abroad. Many of them have both talent and wealth. But in the past, we occupied their houses causing them great pain. We must properly handle affairs concerning Overseas Chinese living abroad. If we do not even return their houses to them, will people want to return to invest their money?

Shandong Deputies on Report

OW080556 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1733 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 Dec (XINHUA) -- The 144 NPC deputies from Shandong Province have enthusiastically discussed Premier Zhao Ziyang's report. They said that the report comprehensively and correctly analyzed China's current economic situation, set forth the 10 principles for building socialism in light of China's conditions and opened up broad prospects for China's modernization and construction.

Deputy Li Zichao said since the holding of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the situation throughout the country has definitely improved, as has Shandong's situation. The excellent situation is first noticed in the countryside. Jubilation prevails there; the peasants have money and grain. The changes that have taken place in areas and units which have suffered long years of poverty because of their limited resources are even more noticeable. Many families have 10,000 jin of grain reserve and earn 10,000 yuan. Many peasants have built new houses and purchased televisions, sewing machines and other consumer goods.

Deputy Zhu Qimin said although Shandong was affected this year by one of the worst droughts in 60 years, 1980 still remains a good year, one of the best since the founding of the PRC. In the old society, when a natural disaster of this magnitude struck, many people had to flee their homes with their families. Now in the vast countryside, including the areas seriously affected by natural disasters, the people do not panic and there is social stability. Deputy Hu Anfu said for years our county has remained backward and has failed to make any progress. In the past 2 years we have introduced a system of responsibility for production and have rationally arranged crop planting. This year, our county's cotton production increased 150,000 dan and grain rose by 80 million jin; the average income of the commune members has gone up from 72 yuan in 1980 to 155 yuan. We have learned from experience that the third plenary session marked the beginning of an historic turning point.

When discussing the 10 principles for future economic construction, the deputies unanimously agreed that the principles are the crystallization of people's experience accumulated in the past few decades and that they are in complete harmony with China's conditions and objective economic laws. Deputy Qin Hezhen said to continue to do well in readjusting the national economy is an important matter that affects the overall situation throughout the country. Despite the fact that this year Shandong suffered a severe drought and other natural disasters rarely seen in the past 60 years, its total grain production is estimated to exceed 45 billion jin; its total cotton output, 12 million dan; and income derived from developing a diversified economy, 12.5 billion yuan. The income of commune members throughout the province has increased by an average of 17 yuan each year since the third plenary session. The rate of increase in 1 year actually exceeded that of the past 20 years. Industry has achieved a certain rate of growth in the course of readjustment. Total industrial output value this year is estimated to have increased by 3 percent over last year, while the growth rate of light and textile industries is estimated to be 12.8 percent.

Qin Hezhen also said strengthening ideological-political work is an important measure to ensure the fulfillment of economic tasks. We must wage a clear-cut struggle against the tendency of bourgeois liberalism in the economic field and conduct education on the four basic principles and on the party's fine traditions among the masses and cadres. Factories should restore the system of attending political classes on a regular basis, and political evening schools should be restored in rural villages.

Deputy Zheng Zijiu suggested that the policy on agricultural scientists and technicians should be further implemented and that their salaries should be increased in order to encourage those who have left these professions to return to them again. He also suggested that efforts should be made to overcome the drawbacks of "everybody eating from the same pot" confronting specialized agricultural institutes, to promote the system of responsibility in technical work and to boldly award those scientists and technicians who make contributions. Many deputies expressed their views and made suggestions on developing and saving energy. Deputy Wang Bingqin suggested that development of Shandong's coal resources be planned early and that the policy of encouraging and supporting local coal mines to make investment should be restored.

Adviser on Tree Planting Drive

OW080712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 8 (XINHUA) -- Luo Yuchuan, adviser to the Ministry of Forestry, told XINHUA today that hundreds of millions of people would respond to the State Council motion to the National People's Congress for a voluntary plant-trees drive.

Luo Yuchuan, 73, former minister of forestry, is attending the current N.P.C. session as a deputy.

"Apart from children under eleven and the old, weak, sick and disabled," he said, "about 600 million people in China would be able to join the plant-trees drive every year. If every one of them plants three to five saplings, 2,000 to 3,000 million trees will be added each year. Special groups organized for the purpose will plant trees too. And airplanes will ~~out~~ aerial seeding."

Luo Yuchuan said that afforestation was vital to building socialism. It protected farmland, forests and grasslands, cut soil erosion, maintained ecological balance, reduced pollution, and improved the environment.

"China should plant trees to cover more than 20 percent of this territory," he said. "Now only 12.7 percent of the total area is tree-covered."

China is carrying out a large-scale survey of natural resources, he said. Each part of the country is drawing up its own plan for land utilization, dividing its land into zones suited to the development of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry.

Luo Yuchuan said that China could be divided into three parts for tree planting:

1. Areas south of the Yangtze River where warm weather helps a great variety of tree species thrive;
2. The projected giant shelterbelt running east-west across north China; it will protect 50 million people, 20 million hectares of farmland and 33 million hectares of grasslands from sandstorms and erosion;
3. Densely populated plains and hilly areas in the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River and in the Haihe and Huai river basins in north and central China; they are also China's important agricultural areas.

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE INTERVIEWS LIVING BUDDHAS

HK071504 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0228 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Feature by correspondent Zhou Xiu [0719 4423]: "Three Living Buddhas at the CPPCC Session"]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Among the CPPCC committee members who are attending the Fourth Session of the Fifth CPPCC, there are three living Buddhas from the well-known Labuleng and Shanding Monasteries in southern Gansu. They are: Jamyang Lozang-Jigme Thubtan Chuji-Nima, member of the CPPCC Standing Committee, and new CPPCC committee members Gongtangchan Danbeiwangxu [6300 0781 0221 0030 6296 2489 2485] and Redanjiacuo [3583 2481 0502 2238]. There are nine living Buddhas among the CPPCC members, and three of them are from southern Gansu.

During the session, this correspondent was able to interview these three living Buddhas.

The "Yellow Sect" of China's Lamaism has six main monasteries: the Gedan, Zhefeng, Sela and Guxilunbu Monasteries in Xizang, the Taer Monastery in Qinghai and the Labuleng Monastery in Gansu. The Labuleng Monastery is situated in Xiahe County in Gannan Zang Autonomous Prefecture. It was established by the first jamyang 270 years ago during the Kangxi period of the Qing Dynasty. A continuous stream of people in religious circles and Buddhists go there every year on pilgrimages.

Living Buddha Gongtangchang told this correspondent that since this year, the state has allocated 500,000 yuan to renovate the Labuleng Monastery. Now over 10 temples and chanting halls have been repaired. Of the over 10,000 Buddha statues in this monastery, the most precious one is a bronze statue which was cast more than 2,000 years ago when, as it is said, Sakyamuni was still alive. Also, of the 70,000 to 80,000 volumes of the Tibetan Buddhist scriptures collected by this monastery, 60,000 are rare treasures in the world.

Pointing at Living Buddha Jamyang, Living Buddha Gongtangchang told this correspondent the following interesting story: Originally, the first jamyang was not called Jamyang. He was an eminent monk who enjoyed high prestige. Once when he went to worship the Buddha Jamyang, he was so sincere that the Buddha was moved to laughter. After that, he was called Living Buddha Jamyang. The present jamyang is the sixth jamyang.

The sixth jamyang, 33, and the youngest living Buddha in China, is vice chairman of the Chinese Buddhist Association and vice chairman of Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee. At the end of February this year, he led a China Youth League delegation to visit Japan. He said that this visit not only strengthened the friendship between the youths of the two countries, but also promoted cultural exchanges between the Buddhist circles of the two countries.

This correspondent learned from this interview that Gansu has done a better job in implementing the policy on religion. Over the past 2 years, 43 monasteries and temples have been opened in Gannan Prefecture, including the Shanding Monastery (also known as the Zhuoni Monastery), which has a history of more than 400 years, and the Langbian Monastery, which is situated in the Gansu-Sichuan border area. The state has allocated 230,000 yuan to renovate these monasteries and temples. Since the herdsmen's income has increased, the number of pilgrims from Nei Mongol, Xinjiang, Sichuan, Qinghai and Ningxia has also increased. Last year, several tens of thousands of such pilgrims came to this prefecture.

Living Buddha Gongtangchang too, is the sixth gongtangchang. He is 50. According to religious ranking, he is the first "sechi" of the four "sechis" under jamyang. The second and the third "sechi" in the Labuleng Monastery have already died, and the fourth, Dewachang [1795 0760 0221], is 37. Gongtangchang and Dewachang are respectively director and deputy director of the management committee of the Lubuleng Monastery in charge of all religious activities of this monastery, and jamyang is the honorary director. There are seven living Buddhas and over 480 monks in this monastery. Except for daily religious activities, the monks also take their lessons separately at six institutions run by the monastery, including the philosophy, medical science, astronomy, geography and law institutions.

Living Buddha Gongtangchang enjoys very high prestige among the Tibetan people. He is a charitable man and likes to do good things for the people. He has contributed all the donations he received from the Tibetans to schools and hospitals. When he was newly elected member of the CPPCC Committee, he was mediating a dispute over grasslands and hills among the Tibetans in a brigade. After the problem was solved, he immediately came to Beijing to attend the session.

In order to do good things for the people, Redanjiacuo, the 74-year-old living Buddha in the Shanding Monastery has donated more than 4,000 yuan to help Gannan Prefecture build schools, roads and bridges. He is praised and respected by the masses of people.

During this session, the three living Buddhas have offered their opinions and made good suggestions on problems concerning the minority nationality regions, such as the equality among nationalities, regional autonomy, economic construction and education. These suggestions and opinions are receiving serious attention from the departments concerned.

PROVINCES CONTINUE TO REPORT GOOD HARVESTS

OW080720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 8 (XINHUA) -- Good harvests of grain and industrial crops have been reported by agricultural departments in Shaanxi, Hunan, Jiangxi and Fujian Provinces.

Shaanxi Province, northwest China, turned out an agricultural output value of 3,660 million yuan this year despite floods and waterlogging. This is three percent more than that of last year and only second to the peak figure in 1979.

In the first 10 months of this year, the province purchased 1,015 million yuan worth of farm and sideline products, 23.4 percent more than in the same 1980 period. Individual bank deposits of peasants were up 73 percent this year over last.

Floods and waterlogging from consecutive rains in mid-August and early September caused a reduction in the output of autumn grain crops and cotton. But good harvests of summer grain crops made the year's output equivalent to that of last year. Output of oil-bearing seeds, tobacco and sugar beets was 165,600 tons, 11,000 tons and 17,500 tons respectively, 50 percent, 80 percent and 3.5 percent more than last year, the provincial agricultural department said.

Central China's Hunan Province expanded the hectarage planted to industrial crops from seven percent of the total in 1979 to nine percent this year. The crops grown include cotton, ramie, jute, ambari hemp, tobacco, tangerine, tea and sugar cane, the provincial agricultural department said. Crop output grew between 20 percent and 80 percent over last year, it said.

Peasants in Jiangxi Province, east China, harvested between 10 percent and 60 percent more cotton, tea, tangerine, silk cocoon, jute, ambari hemp, ramie and rapeseed and 200 percent more tobacco this year than last. A record high is expected to be chalked up for sugar cane, the agricultural department said.

Jiangxi only added 2,730 hectares of industrial crops this year. Output increases were due to rise of unit yields, the department said.

Another east China province, Fujian, increased its output of tea, oil-bearing seeds, fruit, tobacco and sugar cane from 10 to 50 percent over the good 1980 harvest. The agricultural department reported all time highs in the output of longan, lichee, tangerine, tobacco, tea, rapeseed and peanuts.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION RISES IN NOVEMBER

OW080832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 8 (XINHUA) -- The value of China's November industrial output rose 4.1 percent from October, itself a record, and 11.2 percent from the same 1980 month, according to the State Economic Commission. The November figure is the biggest monthly increase since the beginning of this year, the commission said.

Value of the country's January-to-November industrial output met 92 percent of the annual target, the commission said. Of 100 major industrial products, annual production quotas were completed for 52 of them 30 days or more ahead of schedule. The commission predicts China's annual industrial production plan will be fulfilled and exceeded slightly.

Increases were registered last month in many heavy industrial products, along with most light and textile industrial goods, the commission said. Heavy industry's output value, lower in the first nine months of this year than the same 1980 period, began to rise in October. Output value rose 1.8 percent in October from the same month of 1980, and rose 2.3 percent in November from October and a two percent increase from the same month last year, the commission said.

In November, 55.19 million tons of coal and 26,870 million kilowatt-hours of electricity were produced. Both surpassed figures for the same 1980 month and set highest monthly records for 1981, the commission said.

This year's targets for hydraulic powered electricity, rolled steel, sulphuric acid, ten kinds of nonferrous metals and other heavy industrial products, cement, plate glass and other building materials were also met ahead of time.

At the end of November, pre-schedule fulfillment of major light industrial goods was reported. Included were bicycles, sewing machines, wrist watches, TV sets, radio sets, tape recorders, washing machines, refrigerators, cigarettes, plastic products and sugar.

The 1981 targets for major textiles including chemical fibers, cloth, silk and silk fabrics, and woolen piece goods were also fulfilled in advance, the commission said.

DALIAN, OTHER CITIES SUCCESSFUL IN SAVING WATER

OW080734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 8 (XINHUA) -- Four hundred and fifty factories in Dalian, Liaoning Province, are now using nearly one million tons of recycled water daily. This makes up 75 percent of their water requirements, according to city authorities. The amount of water saved places Dalian first among Chinese cities.

Despite a 20 percent reduction in the water supply in the first 10 months of the year, industrial output showed a slight increase over last year.

Located on the southern tip of the Liaodong Peninsula, Dalian has few subterranean and surface water resources. The development of industry has increased local water problems. The city party committee and the people's government have attached great importance to recycling of industrial water. Metallurgical, power generating, machinery, textile and petrochemical plants need 1.04 million tons of water daily to cool equipment. Previously, the water was discharged after a certain period of use. Now 320 factories, including the Dalian steel works, the Dalian No 1 thermal power station and the Dalian chemical works, have installed 250 cooling towers and ponds, which recover 920,000 tons of water a day.

Earlier this month, a meeting attended by representatives from 15 industrial cities in northern China was held in Dalian to call for economizing water.

Water used by factories in Tianjin, a major industrial city in north China, was reduced by 25.7 percent in the first 11 months of this year, while industrial output value increased by 6 percent, according to the municipal industrial department.

The department set water consumption limits for 445 major users. Fees higher by 200 to 500 percent are charged for water over the limit. Tianjin factories must now consider water consumption as part of their economic appraisal. This year, 200 cooling towers were installed, bringing the total to 500. Sixty percent of the water used for cooling in the city is recycled and used again.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON REALISTIC APPROACH TO LIBERTY

HK071334 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 81 p 4

[Article by Fang Tianbai [2455 1311 4104]: "Showing Respect for Reality"]

[Text] In the past, foreigners always described Chinese workers as practical. This is quite true. When the word "liberty" was introduced to China, it did not receive any special acclaim. The peasants of Weizhuang in "The True Story of Ah Q" even called the liberty party the persimmon oil party. This sounds very funny and actually shows a touch of brilliance. After the liberty party came to Weizhuang, the starving Ah Q was taken away from the tutelary god's temple and beheaded. The people who owed rent to the successful provincial candidate still languished in prison. The liberty of the liberty party belonged only to people like Mr Zhao.

This character of paying attention to reality stems precisely from the pressure of the three big mountains. Although such sweet-sounding words as liberty and equality were heard thousands of times, the pressure from the big mountains weighing on the backs of the people became heavier and heavier. Then, does this mean that the Chinese people at that time had no ideals, pursuit of longing? Naturally they had. However, they were very practical and concrete. For the peasants of Weizhuang, the first thing they longed for was freedom from the fear of owing rent and going to prison. The freedom they longed for was freedom from exploitation.

The Chinese Communist Party has not written the word "liberty" into its program. However, under its leadership, the Chinese people have overthrown the three big mountains and eliminated the exploitation system. "Without the Communist Party there would be no new China." The love of the masses for the Communist Party and for new China is also concrete and practical.

It is sometimes easy to forget historical experience. According to a press report, two young people who yearned for the so-called freedom of the West secretly made their way abroad. However, the birds which spread their wings to fly found themselves in a cage instead. They immediately discovered that they had nothing to gain but the chains which enslaved our forefathers in the past, and were even in imminent danger of losing their ability to survive. They finally realized the truth, and with the help of relatives, returned to the motherland. "The motherland is our only help!" This is the summary of their new experiences after more than 160 days of wandering abroad.

In "Pilgrimage to the West" there was this short story: Sun Wukong said that there was a "food crops recycling center." Zhu Bajie thought that it must be a wonderful place and jubilantly rushed there. When he opened the door, he saw only a latrine. Sometimes, ugly things are very attractive when described in beautiful terms.

We of course want liberty. However, the liberty we want cannot be divorced from the four basic principles. If we become divorced from these principles, the liberty we have already acquired, and which our forefathers desired for thousands of years and our revolutionary martyrs have shed blood and made sacrifices for, would be lost. Lu Xun said: The best way of differentiating base metal and gold is by comparison. To understand the true meaning of liberty, we must also make comparison. For example, we must compare the past with the present, the foreign countries with China and the millionaires with the poor people abroad who advertise their eyes for sale. This method of comparison is also very practical.

EMANCIPATION OF MIND, IDEOLOGICAL REMOLDING

HK080727 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 30 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Ren Bing [0117 3521] and Huai Yi [2037 5030]: "Emancipation of the Mind and Ideological Remolding"]

[Text] People have not been very keen on talking about ideological remolding for some time now. The reasons are well-known. Under the influence of leftist thinking, particularly during the decade of turmoil, ideological remolding became a synonym for punishing people. Originally a very honorable expression, it has been smeared with dirt so that quite a few people are terrified at the mere mention of it or abhor the sight of it. At the same time, emancipation of the mind has been put forward as a new resounding slogan of a new historical period. In the space of 2 years, it has been extensively accepted by people and it has manifested its tremendous strength. The reasons are also well understood by all of us. For a long time, the personality cult, book worship, feudal autocracy, and later the "two whatever's" have shackled people's minds and hampered the initiative of us all. Without emancipating ourselves from these spiritual shackles, it will be impossible to give play to the initiative and creativity of the masses of the people, and the vigorous cause of socialism will be stifled or even destroyed.

Such being the case, is it really all right for us not to mention ideological remolding when talking about emancipation of the mind? The answer is not, because the emancipation of the mind we are advocating is for the purpose of breaking free from old ideas so that our subjective world may conform to the objectively developing realities in a better way. The process of emancipation of the mind is one of continuous remolding of the subjective world. The more consciously and efficiently the subjective world is remolded, the more clearly the objective world is recognized and the more thoroughly the mind is emancipated. Therefore, with respect to emancipation of the mind, ideological remolding is a prerequisite as well as a basis. Seeking emancipation of the mind without remolding the subjective world is just as our forefathers said: "Seeking a tall tree with shallow roots and seeking a long stream from a short source," can only be an idle dream which is divorced from reality.

History can serve as a good looking glass. During the "May fourth" movement, Li Dazhao, Chen Duxiu, Lu Xun and Hu Shi were all pioneers in ideological remolding who gained fame among their contemporaries. But with the advance of history, their paths and end-results were quite different. Li Dazhao was the first to study and spread Marxism and, taking this as a weapon, paid close attention to going deep among the masses and remolded his subjective world while changing the objective world, turning very quickly from a revolutionary democrat into a great communist fighter. Refusing to accept the revolutionary theory of the proletariat and opposing Marxism, Hu Shi buried himself in outdated writings and quickly turned into a reactionary scholar who adopted a hostile attitude toward popular revolution and a running dog of the imperialists.

Chen Duxiu also accepted Marxism for a time, and made some contributions to the Chinese revolution, but he dropped out midway and was eliminated. An important reason for this lay in the fact that his petty bourgeois ideological world outlook failed to be remolded thoroughly. Lu Xun, who was born into a declining feudal family, became a thoroughgoing courageous fighter against imperialism and feudalism and a forerunner in the movement of emancipating the mind. The reason for this had a close bearing on his ability to "be strict in dissecting himself ideologically," thoroughly eliminate the influence of feudal ethics and bourgeois ideas and accept communist ideology. His much quoted shining lines, such as "I indeed often dissect others, but what I more often do is to dissect myself more unsparingly," "If you want to make progress and have peace and tranquillity, you have to remove the roots of 'dual mentality'" and "One should not intentionally hide the large amount of old dregs in one's mind and, pointing at one's nose as if playacting, say, 'I alone am a proletarian!'" should become our mottos. A further study of the growth of the proletarian revolutionary leaders such as Marx, Engels, Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai will certainly help us to pay more attention to ideological remolding.

Reviewing the past helps one to understand the present. Innumerable experiences and lessons in history illustrate this truth: in order to make progress, it is imperative for everyone, no matter who they are, to remold their subjective world while changing the objective world. Otherwise, it is impossible to cast off the fetters of old ideas and take a step forward toward "the realm of freedom," however loudly they may sing the tune of "emancipation of the mind." Some people regard shaking off the leadership of the party and the negation of the fundamental principles of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought as emancipation of the mind; and others regard imitation of the bourgeois way of life as emancipation of the mind, and so on. This has absolutely nothing to do with emancipation of the mind, but on the contrary places spiritual fetters such as extreme individualism and anarchism on our necks and makes it impossible for us to emancipate ourselves from the fetters of old ideology.

Comrade Liu Shaoqi rightly said: "We should see ourselves as in need of change and capable of being changed. We should not look upon ourselves as immutable, perfect and sacrosanct, as persons who need not and cannot be changed. When we pose the task of remolding ourselves in social struggle, we are not demeaning ourselves; the objective laws of social development demand it." Every Communist Party member and every revolutionary should consciously strive to pay close attention to his ideological remolding in order to better suit the needs of history in its advance.

We should eliminate all the dirt that has been heaped on "ideological remolding," rectify the various misunderstandings on "ideological remolding," practice Comrade Zhou Enlai's teaching: "learn, work and remold ourselves as long as we live," discard all the loads on our minds and march with light packs along the correct path of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

MEMORIAL MEETING FOR CPPCC'S YEN CHING-SHU

HK050214 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0940 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Member of the National Committee of the CPPCC, member of the Chinese Writers Association and the person in charge of HSIN WAN PAO in Hong Kong, Chou Ching-shu [as published] died of a heart attack in Beijing after failing to respond to medical treatment at the age of 63 on 26 November. A memorial meeting to mourn his passing was held on the morning of 3 December at the hall of Babaoshan revolutionaries cemetery.

The meeting was attended by more than 300 people including Zhu Muzhi, Ping Jiesan, Zhang Zhiyi, Sa Kongliao, Zhou Erfu, Kong Luosun, Ou Yangshan and other responsible persons of relevant departments, Fei Yi-min, Wang Kuang, Li Chu-sheng, Chi Feng, Ho Hsien, Huo Ying-tong, Yang Kuang, Wang K'uan-cheng, Hsu Szu-min and other NPC deputies or CPPCC members who had come from Hong Kong and Macao to Beijing to attend the NPC or CPPCC sessions, and Shao Yu and other friends of Mr Yen Ching-shu.

Fei Yi-min, NPC Standing Committee member, CPPCC Standing Committee member and director of TA KUNG PAO, presided over the meeting and Shu Cheng-hsun, CPPCC National Committee member and editor-in-chief of HSIN WAN PAO in Hong Kong gave the memorial speech.

Mr Yen Ching-shu was a native of Wu County, Jiangsu Province. During the 1930's, he took an active part in the anti-Japanese national salvation movement and during the 1940's he joined the progressive cultural press circle. He worked for TA KUNG PAO in Shanghai and in Hong Kong and then for HSIN WAN Pao in Hong Kong for over 30 years and was engaged in literary work in his spare time. Under Tang Jen, Yuan Lang, Yen Kai and other pseudonyms, he published dozens of novels and plays including his famous novels "Spring Dreams in Jinling," "Wordly Scenes in Hong Kong" and "Yu Da-fu, the Poet." His novels and plays have been read by many people both at home and abroad.

Over 2 years ago, Mr Yen Ching-shu suffered a cerebral hemorrhage. In October 1981 he came to Beijing for treatment. He suffered a sudden heart attack and died despite medical treatment.

After the meeting, all those who attended it paid their last respects to Mr Yen.

Among the organizations that sent wreaths to the meeting were the CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, the Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Committee, the Chinese Writers Association, the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, units of the press circles and other relevant units. Liao Chengzhi, Xu Deheng, Liu Lantao, Li Weihan, Wang Shoudao, Zhuang Xiquan, Wang Kunlun, Liu Tianfu, Zhou Yang, Ba Jin, Xia Yan, Xie Bingxin, Cao Yu, Ai Qing, Zhang Tianyi, Shen Congwen and others also sent wreaths to the meeting.

Mr Yen Ching-shu's wife, children and other relatives and friends came to Beijing to attend the memorial meeting.

CORRECTION TO NPC PRESIDIUM MANIFEST

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Coverage of Opening of 4th Session of 5th NPC," subtitled "Presidium Namelist," published in the 30 November China DAILY REPORT, on page K 2:

Paragraph three, lines 30 and 31 should read.... Hu Qiaomu, Hu Jiwel, Hu Sheng, Hu Juewen, Hu Yuzhi, Hu Yaobaong, Kui Bi, Duan Suquan....

Paragraph three, line 39 should read... Dong Qiwu, Han Quanhua (female),....

CHEN GUODONG ADDRESSES SHANGHAI UNIVERSITY

OW010623 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Shanghai municipal sparetimne industrial university and Shanghai television university held a ceremonious meeting today to mark the 20th founding anniversary and the 1981 commencement. Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the municipal CCP committee and the municipal people's government, including Chen Guodong, Zhong Min, Xia Zhengnong and Yang Kai, as well as responsible persons of the departments concerned, teachers, students and representatives of alumni, numbering more than 1,800. Comrades Chen Guodong and Zhong Min addressed the meeting.

At today's meeting marking the founding anniversary of Shanghai municipal sparetimne industrial university and Shanghai television university, Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, delivered a speech elaborating on the importance of strengthening the education for staff members and workers. He urged party committees at all levels to attach importance to intellectual development and grasp the education for staff members and workers as an urgent task at present.

Comrade Chen Guodong pointed out that the present cultural and technical level of our staff members and workers is far from adequate for the needs of the four modernizations. Shanghai now has more than 4.4 million staff members and workers compared with 1.2 million in the early post-liberation period. While at that time old workers accounted for a major portion of the workers, now young and middle-aged workers constitute the main work force. From a long-term point of view, the historical task of developing productive force, achieving the four modernizations and making China prosperous and strong will become the responsibility of the young generation. Successful education for staff members and workers is a requirement for our nation's program of the four modernizations and is also an urgent demand of the broad masses of staff members and workers, in particular the young staff members and workers. However, according to statistics released by the education and public health office, there has been a drastic decline in the rate of staff members and workers studying in schools -- from 710,000 early this year to some 400,000 at present. Although there are numerous factors causing this decline, a very important reason is that the leaders have not paid enough attention to the education for staff members and workers and have lacked far-sightedness in dealing with this matter. This merits our serious attention.

Comrade Chen Guodong pointed out that the key to strengthening the education for staff members and workers is to intensify the party leadership over this work. He said party organizations, trade unions, CYL organizations and administrative leaders of all departments and in all localities should include in their agenda and work plans the education for staff members and workers. They should make proper arrangements for this just as they do for production and other work. How the education for the staff members and workers has been developed should be taken as a major aspect in evaluating the work of leading cadres as well as various enterprises and establishments. It should also be used as a significant criterion in selecting advanced units. All departments and units should formulate their plans for educating their staff members and workers in accordance with the relevant documents issued by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council. Party committees at all levels should enthusiastically support the sparetimne industrial university and the television university as well as the schools for staff members and workers and the vocational schools run by various units. In addition, they should respect the work and raise the social positions of those engaged in the education of staff members and workers.

WEN XUE BAO ON GOOD LITERARY, ART SITUATION

OW040609 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Report: 3 December WEN XUE BAO LITERARY GAZETTE article by (Ba Shan): "Facts Speak Louder Than Words"]

[Text] The article points out: Someone recently wrote with regret that some writers dare not write any more since the forum on playwriting was held, particularly after they studied relevant propaganda documents issued by the party Central Committee and published in various newspapers and journals concerning the national forum on issues on the ideological front, and particularly after "Unrequited Love" was criticized. Some journals and film studios also complained that they were receiving fewer contributed articles and scenarios.

Is this true? The recent first theatrical festival of Shanghai has given us a forceful answer to the question. As many as 60 companies applied for participation in the festival. The working committee for the theatrical festival at first thought that five truly good companies would be enough to get by. Nevertheless, 30 of them turned out to be good ones which necessitated presenting them in four or five rounds.

In conclusion, (Ba Shan's) article says: These are none other than the results of the efforts made by the Shanghai theatrical festival, particularly the playwrights, to identify themselves politically with the party Central Committee after they studied relevant documents issued by the party Central Committee. Facts have refuted those slanderous complaints.

SHANGHAI JOURNAL ON NATIONAL INFERIORITY COMPLEX

OW060831 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Report: Special column "Heart-To-Heart Talk With Party Members," article in issue No 23 of ZHIBU SHENGHUO [PARTY BRANCH LIFE] published 6 December by (Wu Ren): "Remove National Inferiority Complex"]

[Text] The article says: An unhealthy trend now prevails in dealings with foreigners. Some people worship and have blind faith in things foreign. They care little about their own morale character and sully national reputation in front of foreigners. The ordinary people, party members and cadres in question have created a very bad impression on the public. An important cause of worship and blind faith in things foreign is the lack of national self-respect. It is a projection of a national inferiority complex. To remove the national inferiority complex, Communist Party members should first have confidence in socialism and firmly believe in the eventual victory of the socialist cause. Next, they should have a correct understanding, firmly implement the party's foreign policy and strictly abide by the party's discipline governing dealings with foreigners. It is also necessary to publicize to the masses the policy on dealings with foreigners and help them foster a strong national self-respect and self-confidence.

PLA NAVY COMMENDS TEAM LEADER FOR SHANDONG WORK

SK041008 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The PLA Navy held a grand ceremony at a certain air arm division stationed in Shandong Province on 27 November to award (Cai Deyong), leader of a service team at a shooting range of certain airfield under the air arm division, a volunteer and party member, the honorable title of model fighter who has a deep love for island work.

Li Yaowen, political commissar of the Navy; Liu Daosheng, first deputy commander; and Deputy Political Commissar Fang Zhengping attended the rally. An order by the Navy party committee was read at the rally. (Cai Deyong) was awarded a citation of merit, a second-class medal for outstanding performance and a promotion. During his 10 years of service in the Navy, he has been commended every year and has been named an advanced fighter in emulating Lei Feng, an outstanding serviceman and an outstanding Communist Party member. His advanced deeds in settling down on the island were widely circulated in the Navy.

In his speech, Li Yaowen, political commissar of the Navy, urged all commanders and fighters to respond to the call issued by the Navy party committee, to emulate the outstanding qualities of (Cai Deyong) in deeply loving the party and socialism and to contribute to the country and the people.

ZHEJIANG MEETINGS DISCUSS PUBLIC SECURITY

OW041053 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Excerpts] From 22 November to 3 December, the provincial public security department, the provincial procuratorate and the provincial court in Hangzhou held separate meetings of directors of public security departments and bureaus, chief procurators and court presidents at and above the county level in the province. The meetings called on all political and law-enforcement departments in the province to continually and earnestly implement the contents of the pertinent documents issued by the central authorities and the series of important instructions of the leading comrades at central level with regard to the consolidation of public security in society. They were urged to give continued, serious attention to public security and strengthen the work in various ways so that a further noticeable improvement in public security would soon appear throughout the province. Chen Zulin, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and (I Chaorong), standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee, attended the meetings. They also delivered speeches.

The meetings pointed out that under the leadership of party committees at various levels and with the effective coordinated efforts of various departments concerned, the political and law-enforcement work of our province has shown considerable progress and the public security situation has been greatly improved this year, especially since the implementation of the guidelines set by the national forum and public security work in five big cities. There has appeared a new situation where the whole party is grasping public security work. While reviewing these achievements, however, we must soberly note the fact that there are still serious public security problems today. We must in no way relax our attention to these problems. The meetings called on comrades of public security organs, procuratorates and courts in all localities to unite as one, heighten their spirits, and strive hard to further improve their work. The meetings urged them to act in strict accordance with the law under the leadership of the party committees at various levels and to deal heavy, prompt blows at murderers, arsonists, robbers, rapists and those who carry out destruction with explosives as well as other criminals who seriously jeopardize social security. At the same time, they were urged to strengthen the struggle against all other criminal activities in violation of the law. In dealing with the young people who have erred, the meetings pointed out that it is necessary to carry out the work by depending on the efforts of all departments concerned and by adhering to the principle of educating and redeeming those young people and helping them change their mistakes.

The meetings also asked the political and law-enforcement organs at all levels to coordinate closely with all departments and units concerned under the unified leadership of the party committees in making a success of the education in "five stresses and four beauties," the rectification of the party style, the improvement of general trend of society and the consolidation of public security situation in the province to guarantee the smooth progress of economic construction.

GUANGXI CONGRESS FOR ADVANCED COLLECTIVES, YOUTHS

HK050744 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Summary] The Guangxi regional congress of advanced collectives and advanced youths and juveniles in learning from Lei Feng and the "five stresses and four beauties" opened in Nanning this morning. The congress is being attended by 739 people, of whom 298 are representatives of the advanced collectives, 441 are representatives of the advanced individuals and 14 are representatives who have been specially invited to attend. Others attending include responsible comrades of all prefectures, municipalities, counties, the Liuzhou railway bureau, organs at regional level and PLA units stationed in the region. Luo Libin, regional CCP committee standing committee member, regional people's government vice chairman and deputy of the youth and juvenile education leadership group of the regional CCP committee, delivered the opening speech.

On behalf of the regional CCP committee, the regional people's congress standing committee and the regional people's government, Luo Libin extended warm greetings to the congress and warmly welcomed and gave his regards to all representatives. In his speech, he said "The tasks of this congress are to penetratingly study the documents of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, sum up and exchange the experiences of our region's youths and juveniles in learning from Lei Feng and the "five stresses and four beauties," commend the advanced collectives and the advanced individuals, discuss measures to further vigorously carry out activities of learning from Lei Feng and the "five stresses and four beauties" and mobilize all youths and juveniles throughout the region to struggle to build to a high degree socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization." He hoped "all comrades attending the congress will be modest and prudent, shun arrogance and impetuosity and make this congress a congress of unity and of inspiring enthusiasm."

Comrades of the CYL Central Committee who are attending also spoke at the congress. He Yiran, regional CCP committee standing committee member, regional people's government vice chairman and deputy of the youth and juvenile education leadership group of the regional CCP committee, gave a report entitled: "Persist in Carrying Out the Activities of Learning From Lei Feng and the Five Stresses and Four Beauties, and Struggle To Build a High Degree of Socialist Spiritual Civilization." He said: "Through the activities of learning from Lei Feng and the 'five stresses and four beauties,' the general mood of society is gradually becoming good and the party's excellent traditions and work style are being restored and carried forward." He demanded: "To penetratingly and persistently carry out the activities of learning from Lei Feng and the 'five stresses and four beauties,' we must further enhance our understanding, unify our thinking and adhere to the correct orientation of learning from Lei Feng and the 'five stresses and four beauties.' We must strengthen party leadership, bring the role of all relevant departments into play, rely on the strength of the whole society to make overall plans, take all factors into consideration and gradually solve some practical problems. We must justly and forcefully strike blows at the unhealthy trends and support righteousness. CCP committees and governments at all levels and all departments must take the lead in learning from the advanced, support the advanced figures and popularize the advanced experiences. They must call on the masses and all youths and juveniles to learn from the advanced figures." He demanded that the region do well in environmental protection, tidy up social order, readjust enterprises and improve the attitude of service personnel next year.

Zhou Guangchun, Liao Shengdong, Li Yindan, Lin Kewu, Chen An, Ren Gengqing, Shi Qingsheng and Gan Ku, leading comrades of the regional CCP committee, the regional people's congress standing committee and the regional people's government; and responsible comrades of the youth and juvenile education leadership group of the regional CCP committee, are also attending the congress.

Wang Renzhong 5 Dec Speech

HK060404 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Wang Renzhong, secretary of the central Secretariat and director of the central Propaganda Department, visited representatives of advanced collectives and individuals among Guangxi youths and juveniles in learning from Lei Feng and promoting the "five stresses and four beauties" in Nanning on the morning of 5 December. He listened to their speeches and also spoke.

Comrade Wang Renzhong said: Convening this congress to commend advanced collectives and individuals with communist disposition, morality and qualities is a very good and significant thing. These representatives of advanced collectives and advanced individuals are examples of new socialist people. I congratulate you, I learn from you and I salute you.

Comrade Wang Renzhong said that in his government work report delivered at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang summarized the main contents of spiritual civilization under two headings: 1) the scale and level of development of education, science, culture, arts, public health and physical culture; and 2) the development orientation and level of social politics and ideology and ethics. By carrying out effective propaganda in education, ideological and political work, and other work in various aspects, we must ensure that people will extensively establish socialist and communist ideology, morality, disposition, and attitude to labor, establish lofty ideological values, ways of life, and aesthetic concepts, establish the spirit of spontaneous observance of law and a high sense of organization and discipline, and bring into play the spirit of patriotism and internationalism.

Comrade Wang Renzhong said that in the future we must grasp two main tasks: 1) the building of material civilization; and 2) the building of spiritual civilization. These two main tasks must be tackled together. If we only grasp economic work without grasping ideological and political work, and fail to strengthen party leadership and to step up socialist education for the masses, we will get off the socialist track and not even the building of material civilization can be done well. We now have the conditions and the ability to tackle these two main tasks. We must brace our spirits, and work hard. The building of spiritual civilization is not the business of some department but of the whole party. We must strengthen party leadership and launch in depth the drive to learn from Lei Feng and promote the "five stresses and four beauties."

Comrade Wang Renzhong said our advanced workers have many fine points. I think they have two main characteristics: 1) they take pleasure in helping others and are not afraid of hardship, fatigue or inconveniences; this is the communist spirit; and 2) they labor without calculating the reward; this is the communist attitude to labor. These comrades are what Chairman Mao called noble persons who benefit the people. All our novels, poems, theatrical works, broadcasts, newspapers and publications of all types must enthusiastically publicize their advanced deeds and lofty spirit, call on everyone to learn from them, and overwhelm evil with good. All trades and sectors must learn from the heroic and stubborn spirit of China's world champion women's volleyball team, forge skills able to withstand the most severe tests, and do a good job of work in their posts. Leading comrades at all levels must go down, step up investigation and study, and help the masses to solve problems. Propaganda work must be carried out with definite objects in view, according to the masses' ideological state.

Comrade Wang Renzhong stressed that we are facing arduous and great tasks. We must bring into play the revolutionary spirit of not seeking fame or profit, fearing neither hardship nor death, and working with all our heart for the four modernizations and the people. Cadres must take the lead in this respect, and cultivate our communist morality and qualities.

Comrade Wang Renzhong expressed the hope that the comrades attending the gathering would achieve still greater successes in future work, strive for even greater glory, and make new contributions in building material and spiritual civilization and the four modernizations.

Responsible comrades of the party, government and army in Guangxi including Zhou Guangchun, Liao Shengdong, Luo Libin, He Yiran, (Wang Zhuguang), Li Yindan, Chen An, Lin Kewu, Zhao Mingjian, Ren Gengqing, Shi Qingsheng, Gan Ku, Song Zhiping and Sun Bowei attended the gathering.

HENAN CIRCULAR ON INCREASING PIG PRODUCTION

HK051026 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Summary] The Henan Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government have issued a joint circular, demanding that all places strengthen leadership, take effective measures to actively increase pig production and quickly turn around the situation in the reduction of pig production. The circular points out that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the situation of our province's pig production has been relatively good. "However, the number of pigs raised has dropped for the past few consecutive years. The number of sows has dropped proportionally even more." The circular therefore demands:

"1. CCP committees and governments at all levels must fully understand the importance and urgency of developing pig production. They must unify their thinking and clearly understand the situation of pig production and the existing problems. They must take resolute measures to quickly increase pig production.

"2. It is essential to solve the problem of fodder for raising pigs. Within the extent provided by the central authorities, all places may allocate an appropriate proportion of their arable land as fodder fields. In places where a task has been assigned to, and farm output quotas have been fixed for, each household, fodder fields can be clearly allocated as the foregoing method provides. Whoever raises sows and sells fat pigs should profit from his efforts. The fodder fields of those households which do not sell pigs must be reallocated. People who cannot meet their assigned quotas for products can make it up by selling fodder to the production teams, or they can use that portion designated for their own retention and sell it instead of fodder.

"3. It is necessary to adhere to the policy of reward. A collective or a commune member who sells 3 jin of pigs will be rewarded 1 jin of grain. A collective or a commune member who sells 1 pig will be rewarded a coupon of 3 chi cloth. The implementation of this policy must be guaranteed. Beginning from 1 January 1982, the grain to be rewarded will be changed to be half wheat and half in coarse food grain. Those who do not want grain can be rewarded 1 jin of standard chemical fertilizer instead of 2 jin of grain. Meanwhile, we must continue to adhere to the system in which the collective rewards commune members for raising pigs.

"4. It is imperative to protect and develop sows to ensure ample supply of piglets. Without the approval of a commune veterinary station no one is allowed to butcher pigs. The offenders must be severely dealt with. Those who have insufficient sows must seek replenishment from piglets.

"5. We must further strengthen disease prevention among pigs and establish a system of disease prevention at all levels."

"6. We must apply the method of linking planned procurement with assigned procurement. We must fulfill the state procurement quotas down to every production team, every group and every household. The commune foodstuff departments may sign contracts with the sellers. Where necessary, the method of assigned procurement can be applied. The sellers must sell pigs and the foodstuff departments must purchase pigs according to the contracts. Those who do not sell or purchase pigs according to the contracts must bear economic liabilities. Regardless of whatever methods we apply, we must adhere to the principle of fixing prices according to quality and strictly prohibit forcing a downgrade of pigs and demanding a lower price.

"7. We must further do well in readjusting the pig market and resolutely ban unlicensed butchers. Licensed butchers will be provided with goods by the foodstuff departments or will be entrusted by them to sell pork. Butchers are not allowed to purchase pigs from rural areas. The prices of pigs in the fairs and markets must be fixed and individual butchers must not be allowed to drive up prices.

"8. It is essential to arrange well the supply of meat around New Year and the spring festival. All places, particularly the places where pork is in short supply, must step up procurement as early as possible to ensure fulfillment of the quotas for selling pork to the state and for exports and to do well in market supply."

HUNAN ISSUES AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION FIGURES

HK040309 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Excerpts] According to recent figures issued by the provincial statistics bureau, Hunan has reaped an all-round bumper harvest this year. Despite the reduction in the sown area by 580,000 mu and serious natural disasters including drought, overcast wet weather, and plant diseases and insect pests, total grain output was 42.975 billion jin, the second highest in history. Output of rapeseed and flue-cured tobacco doubled compared with last year. Output of sugarcane, ramie, tea, silk cocoons, tangerines, aquatic products, pigs, poultry, goats, rabbits and so on showed relatively great increases. Total value of agricultural output rose by 4 percent over last year.

Peasant domestic sideline occupations have shown relatively rapid development. Average incomes have risen by over 20 percent. The peasants' living standards have improved, and they are in high spirits and enthusiastic for labor. The rural situation is splendid.

According to an analysis by the provincial departments concerned, the main reason for the all-round bumper harvest this year is that the establishment and perfection of agricultural production responsibility systems has mobilized the peasants' production enthusiasm. In particular, those systems that link remuneration to output have been particularly effective in raising production. Yiyang, Lingling and Chenzhou Prefectures were relatively early in establishing systems linking remuneration to output, and have set them up extensively. These prefectures have set new records in grain output.

The all-round bumper harvest is also the result of initially readjusting the internal structure of agriculture and vigorously popularizing agricultural science and technology. This year the province's sown area of industrial crops was 2.54 million mu greater than last year. In addition a number of industrial crop production bases have been set up in light of local conditions.

BRIEFS

HUNAN AGRICULTURAL CIRCULAR -- The Hunan provincial agricultural committee issued an urgent circular on the evening of 18 November urging all areas to crash-harvest late crops. The circular said: As of 16 November, only 70 percent of the late crops throughout the province has been harvested due to bad weather in the preceding period. All areas should work harder and organize the masses to crash-harvest the late crops in order to reap a bumper harvest. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Nov 81 HK]

CHENGDU PLA HOLDS MILITIA WORK CONFERENCE

HK050505 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The Chengdu PLA units held a militia work conference 25 November - 4 December. The meeting summed up and exchanged information and experiences in militia work this year and studied and arranged the tasks for next year.

Chengdu PLA units Commander You Taizhong said at the meeting that militia work is a very important part of strategy. We must get a good grasp of preparations for opposing a war of aggression. We must continue to do well in readjusting and building the militia organizations, under the leadership of the party committees. He stressed that while doing a good job in readjusting militia organizations, it is necessary to make big efforts to prepare for the mobilization of manpower resources in wartime, and ensure that the militia are always ready in ideology, organization, and military qualities to join the army and fight. The PLA units and people's armed forces departments must strengthen their ties with the local governments and work with them to do this work well.

During the conference, representatives of 18 units introduced their experiences in readjusting militia organizations. In connection with these experiences, the participants discussed and studied future tasks. They expressed their resolve to grasp militia work as a strategic task, strengthen mutual ties and support between the PLA units and the people's armed forces departments and local government, enhance revolutionary spirit, strengthen leadership, improve work style, grasp implementation, and strive to raise militia building to a new level.

SICHUAN SENDS RURAL MANPOWER BACK TO VILLAGES

HK070617 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Summary] The Sichuan provincial organs have implemented the relevant instructions of the central authorities and the provincial CCP committee, sorted out rural laborers and sent them back to the rural areas to engage in agricultural production. "In recent years large numbers of rural laborers have come into the towns to engage in construction, transport and other work. This has affected the assignment of the urban labor force and the placement of urban youths awaiting employment. The central authorities and the provincial CCP committee have repeatedly demanded that rural laborers be sorted out and sent back to the villages. However, this work has proceeded slowly because some units lacked sufficient understanding of its importance and failed to take effective measures."

In the course of rectifying the provincial organs, the provincial CCP committee has again stressed that this problem must be solved. The CCP committee of the organs issued a circular demanding that the task be completed before yearend or spring festival, according to the circumstances. The provincial organs have now grasped this as an important task and taken the lead in carrying it out. Rapid progress has now been made. According to statistics, of 19 units including the provincial public health, coal and commerce bureaus and the higher education bureau, there were 286 rural laborers being employed at the beginning of November, of whom 101 had been sent back to the rural areas by the end of the month.

SICHUAN RIBAO Commentary

HK070621 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Report on 7 December SICHUAN RIBAO short commentary: "Seriously Sort Out Rural Laborers and Send Them Back to the Villages"]

[Excerpts] The short commentary says: Large numbers of rural laborers have flocked into the towns in recent years to engage in construction, transport and other work. They have been sorted out many times, but without much result. We must attach sufficient importance to this problem and take effective action to solve it, to benefit production, stability and unity.

In current circumstances, the flow of rural manpower into the towns causes various contradictions, as follows:

First, vegetable production and diversification in the outskirts of towns need a considerable labor force. If the rural laborers blindly drift away, this will affect vegetable production and diversification, and thus adversely affect urban supplies.

Second, due to cuts in capital construction and the large number of construction workers awaiting work, the phenomenon of [words indistinct] occurs after rural laborers flock into towns. This affects the assignment of the urban construction force.

Third, there are still large numbers of urban youth awaiting employment, who need to be placed in jobs in a planned way.

Hence, seriously sorting out rural laborers and sending them back to the villages is not just an issue of manpower management; it also bears on industrial and agricultural production and on stability and unity.

In carrying out this work it is necessary to avoid losses as far as possible and avoid causing a bad effect. Where labor contracts have been signed and projects completed, the rural laborers concerned should be promptly sorted out and sent back to the rural areas. Where labor contracts have been signed but work has not yet started, construction should be stopped. Where construction has been basically completed except for the finishing touches, the laborers can stay on until the work is finished. However, a time limit must be set in such cases.

Rural laborers who have come into large towns such as Chengdu, Chongqing, Zigong and Dukou must be sorted out and sent back to their villages before yearend. Units and interested parties who refuse to do this must be investigated and dealt with seriously. In general, large towns are not permitted to employ rural laborers. Other towns must act according to the relevant regulations of the provincial CCP committee and government when they have to employ rural laborers for construction work.

BRIEFS

SICHUAN LITERATURE, ART FORUM -- According to a SICHUAN RIBAO report, a Sichuan provincial forum on literature and art criticism was held in Chengdu 11-18 November. The forum was jointly conducted by the Sichuan branch of the Chinese Writers' Association and the institute of literature of the Sichuan Provincial Academy of Social Sciences. Some 90 people attended the forum. The participants held that the crux of literature and art criticism at present lies in correcting bourgeois liberalization. It is necessary to strictly abide by the party's policies in carrying out literature and art criticism. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Nov 81 HK]

SICHUAN RESEARCH SOCIETY -- Chengdu, 27 Nov (XINHUA) -- Sichuan Province has established a research society for agricultural modernization for areas inhabited by minorities at a meeting in Xichang. The society will engage in the study of farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery and probe ways for economic construction in these areas. Eighty-one Tibetan, Yi and Han professors, engineers, agronomists and teachers attended the inaugural meeting and the follow-up forum. They submitted 29 papers and prepared a plan for 1982, in which research subjects are classified. They also discussed an outline for economic development of the minority people inhabited areas for the next 10 years. Wu Jinghua, vice-minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission from the Yi Nationality, was elected president of the society. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 27 Nov 81 OW]

NEI MONGGOL CIRCULAR ON INCOME DISTRIBUTION

SK061110 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] The regional people's government recently issued a circular making concrete suggestions for the work of income distribution in livestock breeding areas. The circular urges communes in livestock breeding areas to do a good job in yearend income distribution while putting in order work concerning financial affairs, accounts, work points, livestock and property. The communes are urged to defend collective interests, guarantee that enterprises run by collectives will continue to consolidate and develop, strive to increase incomes on the basis of increased production, increase the percentage of livestock slaughtered and marketed and increase the net income entitled to be distributed.

The circular states: Prizes given to commune members for overfulfilling production quotas should be converted into money and recorded as gross income. Commune members keeping private livestock and collectives raising livestock should share expenses of grassland construction and production management. Basic accounting units should have no more than three cadres enjoying subsidies. Other cadres should earn their work points by engaging in labor. Nonproductive construction projects should not be carried out in the next few years. Great efforts should be made to reduce management fees.

Under the principle of giving due consideration to the interests of the state, collectives and individuals, we should try to increase the income of herdsmen. According to state requirements, the present method of distributing income in accordance with gross income should be changed to the method of distributing income in accordance with net income. Production teams adopting a unified accounting system and unified distribution methods should guarantee that commune members will be distributed no less than 80 percent of net income and that taxes will occupy no more than 20 percent of net income. Production teams adopting responsibility systems and [words indistinct] should retain a certain amount of net income as public accumulation funds, welfare funds and management fees in accordance with population or the number of livestock.

Egalitarianism should be avoided in meat distribution to commune members. Commune members who graze animals in winter and spring should be distributed more meat. Along with the development of private livestock breeding, commune members should gradually become self-reliant in the production of meat for their own consumption. If their private livestock cannot produce enough meat to meet their consumption standards, livestock owned by collectives can be used as compensation. The price of meat to be distributed to commune members should not be lower than 30 percent of that of meat to be purchased by the state. If the number of livestock to be slaughtered and distributed to commune members exceeds the state plan, the extra livestock can be sold to the state at the average price of livestock sold to the state. Commune members should pay for their meat every year. The meat for commune cadres and staff and workers at commune-run enterprises should be purchased and paid for by communes in a planned and unified way at higher prices. The standard of meat consumption of five-guarantee households and of families of servicemen and martyrs should not be lower than that of normal commune members.

The circular emphasizes: All communes and brigades in livestock breeding areas should, in accordance with the above suggestions, conscientiously clear up all work concerning creditors' rights, debts, [words indistinct] and outstanding loans of commune members. Leaders at all levels should earnestly conduct investigations and do a good job in leading the work of income distribution.

NEI MONGGOL URGES LEARNING FROM CENTRAL ORGANS

SK080900 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Excerpt] According to our reporter (Wu Xinmin), the regional people's government held a meeting of responsible persons of various committees, offices and bureaus on 5 December. At the meeting, Hu Zhongda, vice chairman of the region, urged cadres and party members at all levels of all organs to learn from central organs, enhance revolutionary vigor, strengthen the work style of organs and strive to build regional-level organs into an example for the whole region.

Hu Zhongda said central state organs have already taken action to become an example for the whole country. What shall we, regional-level organs, do? We should learn from central state organs and strive to become an example for our region. In what fields shall we set an example for the region? First, we should set an example in conscientiously implementing the line, principles and policies adopted by the party since its third plenary session. Since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, the situation in the country has grown better and better every year -- and so has the political and economic situation in Nei Monggol region.

As a result of implementation of responsibility systems in rural and pastoral areas, impoverished areas have taken on a new face, and many rich households have emerged. Wuyuan County, for example, has over 40,000 households with 10,000 jin of grain, 10,000 jin of oil, 10,000 jin of sugar and 10,000 yuan of cash. Commune members in rural and pastoral areas own three to five head of private livestock. Some own 100 to 200 head of private livestock, production is developing, and living standards are improving day by day. This indicates that the line, principles and policies adopted by the party since its third plenary session are wise and correct.

Second, we should set an example in conscientiously implementing the instruction of the CCP Central Committee on the work in Nei Monggol. Developing a diversified economy with forestry and animal husbandry as the key link is an economic principle leading to wealth and is adopted in accordance with the 30-year history of the region. It is a principle which can represent the basic interests of all nationalities and conform to the desire of the people. So long as we firmly implement the principle of taking forestry and animal husbandry as the key link to develop a diversified economy as set forth by the CCP Central Committee, we can soon become one of the advanced areas in the country.

Third, we should set an example in restoring and developing the party's three great work styles -- combining theory with practice to seek truth from facts, establishing close ties with the masses and earnestly conducting criticism and self-criticism. Regional-level organs should strive to overcome listlessness in guiding ideology, strengthen ideological and political work, improve the work style and raise the efficiency of the organs.

Fourth, we should set an example in strengthening the unity of nationalities and conducting reeducation in the policy on nationalities. Our region is populated by many nationalities; the majority are Mongolians, and a large part is of Han nationality. The people of all nationalities have been like brothers. They rely on each other, respect each other and unite as one. Cadres of all nationalities should never say or do anything to harm the unity of nationalities.

Fifth, we should set an example in conscientiously rectifying the work style and discipline of the party.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL INDUSTRY -- The industrial output value of the region from January to October was 4.82 billion yuan, a slight increase over the corresponding 1980 period. The industrial output value of the region in November was 557 million yuan, a record. The output value of the light and textile industries in the region reached 929 million yuan by the end of November, overfulfilling the annual plan by 41 million yuan, an increase of 21 percent over the corresponding 1980 period. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Dec 81 SK]

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO VIEWS NEW EMPLOYMENT SYSTEMS

HK070923 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Liu Guoxing [0491 0948 5281]: "Gradually Form a Set of New Labor Employment Systems"]

[Text] The employment of youths in the urban areas is a big problem of the national economy. It concerns the intimate interests of the people, and also concerns the nation's stability and unity as well as the future of the four modernizations. It is exceedingly important, based on the needs in the readjustment and development of the national economy, to solve in a planned and systematic manner, the employment problem of people awaiting employment in society and gradually form a set of labor employment systems which is beneficial to the development of the national economy and the raising of the people's standard of living.

Due to the influences of "leftist" ideology, for a prolonged period of time a set of overcentralized labor control systems has been in force in labor employment. The state has "unified control and unified distribution" of labor. Once a laborer is employed, he has secured a permanent job. This artificially narrows the openings for labor employment. It has resulted in an increasing number of people in society awaiting employment and in a steadily decreasing number of available posts for employment. It has greatly added to the difficulties of solving the problem of employment. Moreover, this system has made a large labor force dependent on the state for employment but once they have been employed by state-operated enterprises, they have procured, literally speaking, an "iron rice bowl" and can eat out of a "big pot." This has seriously affected any attempt on the part of the enterprise units to improve labor productivity or to improve business management and administration. It has caused an enormous waste of manpower and material resources.

The party Central Committee has paid important attention to the solution of the employment problem in the urban areas. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the central authorities have adopted a series of guidelines one of which calls for the combination, subject to the unified planning and guidance of the state, of the system of the labor department introducing jobs, the system of voluntarily banding together to form enterprises to provide jobs and the system of individually-operated enterprises providing jobs for themselves. It was decided, under the premise of developing the economy and promoting various kinds of construction enterprises, to join together and reorganize the organizational structures under the various ownership systems as well as the production enterprises to open wide the gates of employment and thereby to gradually form a set of labor employment systems which is beneficial to the development of the national economy and the raising of the people's standard of living.

The strategic policy of our party is to enforce the long-term coexistence of diversified economic forms and diversified operational methods, subject to the basis and logical premise of the predominance of the socialist economy under the system of public ownership of the means of production. Enforcing various labor employment channels to fit in with the differing levels of productive forces has served as the logical premise and basis for the building up of a set of new labor employment systems. A multitude of channels of employment are thus available to youths seeking employment. Labor departments may introduce them to jobs in state-operated or collective enterprises, or they may provide themselves with jobs by forming collective enterprises in company with others or even be on their own through establishing individually-operated enterprises. Historical experience has amply shown that this multichannel job placement system offers much wider opportunities than simply relying on the channel offered by state-operated enterprises. The establishment of collective enterprises and individual economy can arouse enthusiasm from all sides of society and mobilize the strength of the broad masses of people to solve the problems of capital, factory sites and equipment. Without the state spending much money, jobs can then be procured for more people.

Readjusting the structure of the production departments has also opened wide the gates to employment. This is an advantageous condition for the building up of the new labor employment systems. In the past, in the structure of the production departments, due to the "leftist" errors and inexperience, the development of industry was overemphasized, particularly heavy industry. As a result, of new employees, over 50 percent were concentrated on the industrial departments of which 70 percent were assigned to heavy industry. This structural setup of the production departments was hardly suited to the needs of expanding the scope of labor employment. It gave many of the enterprises more hands than were needed and depressed labor productivity. On the other hand, in many of the service trades intimately connected with the people's livelihood and in some of the trades producing consumer goods, there were insufficient hands or even a lack of hands to do the work. In many cities and towns there were such prevalent problems as difficulties in finding a place to eat, having one's clothing tailored, or attending to general mending or repair work. In this connection, the problems of our province are especially prominent. If it is possible for the employment rate in the service trades of our province to reach the national average of 38.7 percent from the present low of 30.7 percent, then jobs will be available for 400,000 more people. Thus, the combination of measures such as readjusting the structure of the production departments and vigorously promoting the development of those trades intimately related to the people's living such as small stores, the service trades and small factories manufacturing consumer goods, will offer great potential for the solution of the employment problem in the urban areas.

The formation of a new labor employment system must solve certain problems in ideology and understanding. First, certain comrades still do not understand fully the policy of scrapping the old practice of the state exercising monopoly over labor power and of replacing it with a combination of measures such as the labor departments introducing jobs, people voluntarily organizing enterprises to provide jobs and people running individual enterprises. They consider this policy as only an expedient measure and are skeptical about the chances of people raising or providing funds for the cooperative economy or individual economy. Some departments in control are still imbued with an air of bureaucratism and entertain the thought of having a monopoly of the enterprises. They consider the collective economy and individual economy as infringing on the state-operated economy. There are also certain units which look at the promotion of diverse forms of the collective economy and individual economy as taking on a burden, an "extra load," so to speak. Obviously, all these thoughts are incorrect. As clearly pointed out in the resolution adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the state-operated economy and the collective economy are the basic economic forms of our country while the individual economy of laborers within a designated scope constitutes a necessary supplement to the economy under the public ownership system. This vastly important policy is concretely manifested in these new labor employment systems. Certainly it is not a makeshift scheme simply for the solution of the labor employment problem and far less is it a transitional measure during the period of readjustment. Instead, it is a guideline of strategic significance.

Second, the concept of "unified control and distribution" of employment has still not been fundamentally resolved. Some people employed under the collective economy or individual economy do not consider themselves as "employed." They consider themselves as being formally employed only when they work in a state-operated establishment and are holding an "iron rice bowl." Such traditional and old concepts as slighting the collective economy and slighting small business stores and the service trades are still prevalent. We must pointedly carry out, in a thorough and meticulous manner, ideological and political processing, strengthen the ideological education of the cadres, staff and workers, and youths awaiting employment, continue to eradicate "leftist" influence and remove the various kinds of erroneous ideas.

The broad masses of cadres, particularly leading cadres at various levels, should take the lead in encouraging their children and relatives awaiting employment to develop a liking for work in collective enterprises and individual enterprises and in the service trades. We firmly believe that in the not too distant future a new situation will emerge in labor employment work in our urban areas and that gradually a set of labor employment systems will be formed which are beneficial to the development of the national economy and the raising of the people's standard of living.

HEILONGJIANG MEETING ON GRADUATES' JOB PLACEMENT

SK050444 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The provincial culture and education office and the provincial personnel bureau yesterday held a meeting of responsible persons of institutions of higher education in Harbin municipality, urging them to strengthen ideological and political education and do a good job in assigning jobs for this year's graduates.

The participants at the meeting heard the relay of a speech by a responsible person of the Ministry of Education on doing a good job in assigning jobs for this year's graduates. They heard reports by responsible persons on Harbin Normal University, Heilongjiang University, Dongbei Forestry College, Harbin Engineering Institute, Harbin Shipbuilding Engineering Institute and Heilongjiang Business Institute on the ideological trend of graduates. The participants also analyzed favorable conditions and problems in assigning jobs for graduates.

It was pointed out at the meeting: Comparing this year with previous years, the quality of graduates is higher, and their number is larger. Many graduates are of an older age, [words indistinct], are married and live nearby their school. Thus, some graduates are unwilling to accept jobs assigned them. Earlier this year, universities and colleges in our province intensified ideological and political education among graduates with clarified aims. There are some schools where graduates have pledged to respond to the party's call and accept jobs their organizations assign them.

The meeting urged all institutions of higher education and departments concerned to gain full understanding of favorable and unfavorable conditions in the work of assigning jobs for graduates, strictly abide by all rules and regulations of the CCP Central Committee on job assignments, educate graduates to properly handle relations between the interests of the individual and the needs of the country and accept jobs the motherland assigns them.

It was emphasized at the meeting that leaders and party member-cadres at all levels must take the lead in adhering to the guiding principles, resolutely stop malpractices and allow no one to use any means to interfere with the job assignments. Cadres in charge of job assignments should adhere to the principle, be impartial, refrain from personal considerations and never engage in under-the-table deals. No unit can name employees from among graduates. The meeting urged parents of the graduates to give priority to the interests of the party and the country, not to stop people from doing anything nor engage in under-the-table deals. The meeting urged parents to cooperate with schools to achieve success in job arrangements for graduates and encourage their children to go wherever the motherland needs them most.

The meeting urged party and CYL members among the graduates to set an example for others and take the lead in responding to the call of the motherland and accepting jobs the motherland assigns them.

HEILONGJIANG COMMENTARY URGES PRODUCTION SAFETY

SK071037 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Station commentary: "We Must Firmly Believe That Safety Comes First"]

[Text] Strengthening production safety and labor protection is an important principle of socialist construction and is a basic condition for protecting productive forces and developing the economy. At present, strengthening safe production has practical and immediate significance in further promoting stability and unity and in smoothly developing the readjustment of the national economy.

In a socialist country like ours, laborers are the masters of, and the most precious component of, society. Therefore, leaders at all levels in various localities have paid great attention to improving labor conditions. As a result, production safety has improved year after year and many advanced examples in grasping safe production have emerged. However, this work has developed unevenly. Some plants and enterprises still have many problems in safe production. This is mainly because leading cadres in some enterprises lack a full understanding of production safety. They regard production as an essential task but neglect the importance of safety. Whenever there is a tense production situation, they cast safety to the winds. Many accidents have resulted from the neglect of leaders who have failed to remove the causes of these accidents in a timely manner.

In light of positive and negative experience, leaders should firmly believe that safety comes first and conscientiously grasp safe production with deep affection and a high degree of responsibility for the party and the people. Success or failure in safe production hinges on leaders' actions.

An important aspect of safe production is training young workers in safety technology. In recent years, many new workers have assumed production posts. They have a poor knowledge of safety and usually do not follow rules and regulations for safe production. According to statistics of accidents throughout the province, more than half of the accidents were caused by young workers. Therefore, all enterprises should make great efforts to train young workers on safety technology, enhance their ideology on safety and political quality and rapidly improve their present situation. Of course, to achieve success in safe production, we must establish and perfect rules and regulations on production safety, increase necessary safety equipment and facilities and improve labor conditions. However, so long as leaders at all levels and the broad masses of workers and staff firmly believe that safety comes first, accidents will be averted.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG WORK CONFERENCE -- The provincial ideological and political work conference of middle and primary schools was held in Harbin 18-25 November. Li Jianbai, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, addressed the conference. Participants made an appraisal of the province's present situation in ideological and political work among middle and primary schools, affirmed achievements, discussed problems on lax leadership and set forth demands for future work. The meeting urged efforts for intensifying political and ideological education among students and improving listlessness in leadership. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Nov 81 SK]

HEILONGJIANG EMPLOYMENT -- In the past 3 years, Heilongjiang Province has arranged jobs for 1.61 million persons, increased the number of commercial, catering and service shops by 70,000 and increased the number of employees at such shops by 220,000 persons. The development of collective and private businesses has created many jobs for the unemployed. The employment work is still arduous in the province because there will be over 100,000 persons awaiting jobs every year. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 81 SK]

SHAANXI RIBAO ON REGULATION BY MARKET MECHANISM

HK041344 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 81 p 3

["Economic Forum" article by Xiao Zhenting [5135 2182 1694]: "Persistently Apply Regulation by Market Mechanism Under the Guidance of the State Plan"]

[Text] There are two different views on the problem of how to understand regulation by market mechanism under the guidance of the state plan: one holds that the planned economy and regulation by market mechanism are diametrically opposed to each other and that these two cannot coexist; the other maintains that these two coexist without showing which is primary and which is secondary, that there are no contradictions between them and that they are absolutely unified. Obviously, it is one-sided to hold either of these two views. If such views are used to guide our practice, they will inevitably bring about great harm. The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC points out: "We must carry out a planned economy on the basis of public ownership." By a planned economy, it means that our socialist country must develop its economy in a planned way and according to proportion. Our socialist country has established the public ownership of the means of production and linked the various branches of the national economy which have their own share of work and which are dependent on each other into a unified organic whole. Therefore, on the basis of consistent fundamental interests, they carry out their production to meet the daily increasing material and cultural needs of the people. In this way, the state can carry out a unified plan in the production and allocation of commodities and materials. This is the objective demand for the law governing the development of socialism in a planned way and according to proportion, the basic characteristic of the socialist economy and one of the fundamental signs that distinguish the socialist economy from other social economic forms. In this sense, without a planned economy, there will be no socialism. The great success achieved in the 32 years since the founding of the PRC is a concrete manifestation of the superiority of the socialist planned economy. But because of the economic disproportion caused by some mistakes in our economic work, some people want to negate the fact that our country's economy is a socialist planned economy. This is obviously wrong. We should strictly differentiate the planned economy which is used as the objective economic law from the economic plans which are worked out by bringing subjective initiative into play according to this economic law. In other words, economic plans do not mean a planned economy. A planned economy exists objectively, while economic plans are the products of subjective initiative. Because people's understanding of the objective law is not perfect and their experience is not sufficient, it is possible that the economic plans they work out may not completely comply with the objective demand for the law governing the planned economy and it is inevitable that some errors will emerge. For instance, in 1958, the high indices, the confused orders and the inclination to exaggeration made our plans become divorced from practice. As a result, serious disproportion occurred. However, during the first 5-year plan and between 1962 and 1966, the plans we worked out were comparatively perfect, the economy developed at a comparatively high speed and our various undertakings developed smoothly, because we paid attention to carrying out investigation and study when we worked out our plans. Positive and negative experiences have fully proved that the errors and setbacks in our work are not caused by the planned economy but are due to the violation of the objective demands of the planned economy and by the failure to do things according to the law of the planned economy. This tells us that although the setting up of the system of public ownership of the means of socialist production has provided us with the material basis for forming the planned economy, and opened up a broad road for the planned economy so that it is possible for the planning departments of the state to correctly work out the plans for socialist production according to the law governing the planned and proportionate development of the economy, we cannot yet put an equal sign between reality and possibility. If we want to change possibility into reality, we have to study the objective law governing the planned economy and learn how to apply it scientifically. Only in this way, can we make out plans that comply to the demands of the objective law.

But that does not mean that it is not necessary to apply regulation by market mechanism in the planned economy which is based on the system of public ownership. The Resolution on Certain Question in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC points out that we must "bring into play the supplementary role of regulation by market mechanism" when carrying out the planned economy under socialism. By regulation by market mechanism, it means the economic regulation carried out through the commodity market in our socialist country. But why does the socialist economy still need regulation by market mechanism? So far as China is concerned, the most fundamental reason is that there are still the production and exchange of commodities. In view of our practical conditions, when the productive forces are still at a comparatively low level and when there are various economic sectors, it is impossible for the state to incorporate into the state plan hundreds of thousands of enterprises and over a million types of products throughout the country. The state can only put into the state plan products such as grain, oil, fuel, steel and lumber, which are related to the national economy and the people's livelihood. As early as 1965, Comrade Chen Yun said "planned production is the principal part of industrial and agricultural production and free production permitted within the range of the state plan according to the change of the market is a supplement to the planned production." ("Selected Articles of Comrade Chen Yun," p 15) That is to say, it is necessary to have the products produced under the state plan as well as the products produced by enterprises according to the needs of the market. In this way, we can better combine the interests of the state, the localities and the enterprises, bring their initiative into play and enliven the socialist economy. In handling the relations between the above two, we are sure to make mistakes if we only see the side on which the two promote and are related to each other but fail to differentiate the primary from the secondary; or if we lack ideological preparedness with regard to the drawbacks that may occur in regulation by market mechanism. Comrade Chen Yun said that we should never forget that "our country is a socialist country. Our construction is planned construction. The production and construction work of various regions and enterprises throughout the country must be carried out in accordance with the unified state plan and no violation of the unified state plan is allowed." ("Selected Articles of Comrade Chen Yun," p 60) We must accept that regulation by planning mechanism is the principal body while regulation by market mechanism only plays a supplementary role. This is determined by the character of the socialist system of public ownership and the planned economy. Relaxing the guiding role of the planned economy will mean the abolition of the existence and development of the socialist economy. Take grain as an example. China has a population of nearly 1 billion people and every person has only 600 jin of grain on the average. In order to meet the basic needs of the people, the state must carry out planned purchase and supply. The grain sold in the free market by the commune members can only be the surplus grain left over from what has been fulfilled under the state purchase plan. If we depart from the planned purchase and supply of grain and completely rely on regulation by market mechanism, then the prices of grain will certainly go up. Once the prices of grain go up, it will inevitably affect the prices of other commodities. This is not only detrimental to the excellent situation of stability and unity, but will bring great difficulties to the four modernizations. Another example is the problem of the independence of socialist state-run enterprises. The independence of state-run enterprises should be geared to the socialist system of public ownership. Such independence is relative. Thus, every state-run enterprise is required to apply regulation by market mechanism under the unified state plan and within the framework of the principles and policies formulated by the state. Otherwise, the market will be in chaos and the national economy will be thrown into a state of anarchy. Therefore, when handling the problem of applying regulation by market mechanism under the guidance of the state plan, we must oppose the viewpoint that denies that the socialist economy is a planned economy and the practice that does not differentiate the primary from the secondary or that reverses the order of importance.

SHAANXI RIBAO ARTICLE VIEWS EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

HK040930 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Yang Hongzhang [2799 7703 4545]: "Is it Possible To Solve the Employment Problem During the Readjustment Period?"]

[Text] Is it possible to solve the employment problem during the readjustment period? In my opinion, despite the existence of many difficulties, we can solve the employment problem as long as we try to do so.

We should not fail to see that in order to strike a proportional balance in the whole economy, there should be a relatively great development of tertiary industry [di san chan ye 4574 0005 3934 2814] in our province. Because the coordination of the proportional relationships between various sections of the economy is precisely the basic task of the readjustment, it is not only possible, but also necessary, to develop tertiary industry and arrange the employment of a large number of people. At present, in quite a few countries in the world, the number of those employed in tertiary industry exceeds the total of those employed in both agriculture and other industries. Even in most of the relatively backward countries of the Third World, there is a bigger proportion of people employed in tertiary industry than is found in our country. Up to the end of 1980, the number of the people employed in tertiary industry was only 12.1 percent of the total number of employees in our province. But the percentage is 25.8 in Pakistan, where the per capita gross national product is nearly the same as that of our province, 27.5 in Indonesia, 18.8 in Burma, 16.8 in India and 14.5 in Tanzania. Even to achieve the lowest percentages of India and Tanzania, there should be an immediate increase of 280,000 to 550,000 employees in the tertiary industry of our province. Even if we want the percentage of people employed in tertiary industry to equal the percentage in Liaoning Province at home, there should be an increase of hundreds of thousands. Therefore, the tertiary industry alone can provide jobs for all the people awaiting jobs in our province within a couple of years. Recently in Xian, a few commercial units were added to the commercial networks there. To this, some people raised objections. They are ignorant of the fact that the number of those employed in commerce in our province is a very low percentage compared with the percentage abroad. If we only take a look of the history of our province, we will see that from 1952 to 1980 our province's population increased by 85 percent, but the number of commercial personnel increased by a mere 38 percent. In 1952, a commercial worker had to serve 62 people, but in 1980 he had to serve 85 people, an increase of a third over 1952. This means that even if there is a one third increase in the number of commercial workers in our province, we can only reach the 1952 level. From the above, we can see that our increase in service units and networks and provisions thereby of jobs to some people awaiting jobs was by no means "unnecessary," something done to "employ people merely for the sake of giving them employment" or "something done to compete with the existing units and networks," as some people would have us believe. On the contrary, this was an action in accordance with the inevitable trend of meeting the people's demands and readjusting the economy. As for the problem of whether the locations and distribution of our networks and units are rational and even, and whether the proportional relationships within tertiary industry are rational and appropriate, we should make further study. But these problems have nothing to do with the problem of the proper proportion of tertiary industry in the whole economy. If we make a further deep study of, and thereby know better and more clearly, the various needs of the people, we will open up broader prospects in this respect. We need to mention only one point: So long as we organize various kinds of mobile services for the vast rural areas (the household registration and the grain ration of all the personnel employed in such services will remain of urban status), we will not only be able to provide a large number of jobs but also greatly enliven the economy in both rural and urban areas and boost the development of industry and agriculture.

We should also see that at present, with the establishment of the responsibility systems and the universal increase in labor productivity, a rural labor surplus will inevitably occur. This will be but a manifestation of the fine situation in the development of production there. As Marx said: An agricultural productivity that exceeds its own needs is the basis for any social development. We need not worry about it, but should render vigorous leadership in developing a diversified economy and in giving rise to new productive capacity. In developing the diversified economy in rural areas, the urban areas can by no means remain

idle. We should utilize the special favorable conditions in our urban areas to supply the rural areas with technology, equipment and fine improved strains and to support them by setting examples of good management and training personnel. By so doing, we will not only provide jobs in urban areas, but also make contributions to the development of the whole national economy and thus increase the social wealth as a whole. Experiences have proved that in so doing little investment is needed.

According to the statistics of the department of civil air defense in Xian, the areas utilized for growing mushrooms in air defense works in some places total nearly 55,000 square meters with a yearly output of 180,000 jin of mushrooms worth over 90,000 yuan. This undertaking alone, if implemented by all the units in all areas, will not only ease the shortage in vegetable supply to a certain extent and provide the masses in urban areas with more protein and other nourishment, but will also supply the rural areas with technology, experience and fine improved strains so that these undertakings will be developed in most of the rural areas and open up a new source of protein nourishment and vegetable supply for the people. It has especially broad prospects because it is carried out underground. Under the present conditions where world population density is becoming greater and greater, the questions of how to utilize all space and open up new possibilities for production in the air, underground and on and in water have already become research subjects which receive close attention in many countries. "Go underground:" This is the sonorous slogan raised in some countries. We should never overlook our fine beginning in this respect. A certain machine tool works utilized its air defense works to grow tremella and once reaped 288 jin of tremella that weighed 32 jin when dried.

A certain bureau of civil air defense utilized its air defense works to grow elevated gastrodia and reaped 35 jin of it from a mere couple of square meters. The biggest gastrodia they reaped weighed about half a jin. The CCP committee of Hu County used its courtyard to grow gastrodia and reaped 90-plus jin of it in 1980. Recently a scientific research organization in Shaanxi has successfully developed a way to substitute sawdust for timber as the base in growing mushrooms and urgently needs to carry out trials on a larger scale. If this can be further developed so as to be extended to the growing of auricularia auricula-judae, tremella and gastrodia, it will open up a new path for growing fungi, and will be of greater significance. Thus it will not only help to provide jobs in urban areas, but will also open up new ways for developing a diversified economy in rural areas. With the institutes of higher learning, scientific research organizations and other strong technical strength in the urban areas, it is not difficult to achieve results in a short time, as long as we strengthen our leadership. In order to conserve energy, the urban areas are entirely capable of organizing mobile technical forces to help the rural people to utilize methane gas and solar energy so as to save coal, straw and other organic energy sources. The utilization of methane gas in our country has attracted the attention of other countries, but we have failed to make good use of methane as we should do in our province. Every year an astonishingly great amount of straw is burned. This straw will be of great economic value if it is conserved to be used as fertilizer on the fields or as raw materials for the handicraft and other industries. For other examples, in urban areas we can set examples and provide experience and fine strains by breeding earthworms, chickens and martens. This will also be of great help. In short so long as we consciously intensify our concrete organizational work in these respects, we will be able not only to provide jobs, but also to give rise to new productive capacity, supply cheap energy and promote economic development in our rural areas. We should scientifically combine our efforts in solving the employment problem with those in planning the development of the whole national economy so as to achieve greater successes.

Finally, we should not fail to see that the present readjustment is a readjustment in the course of advancement. Although we do temporarily retreat in some fields, it is aimed at improving the advancement. Our production must always be developing and a certain speed of development must be maintained. In this respect, there will also be more job opportunities provided for laborers and thus jobs will be provided to some of the people awaiting employment.

From the above, we see that we have ample opportunities for solving the employment problem and so long as we improve our understanding and intensify our leadership, this problem can be solved.

SHAANXI AGRICULTURE, ENTERPRISE CONFERENCE ENDS

HK040856 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Summary] Shaanxi Province held a conference on agriculture and commune- and brigade-run enterprises 21-30 November. The conference demanded: "The cadres and the masses throughout the province must raise their enthusiasm, devote themselves to hard work and do everything possible to reap a bumper harvest next year."

The conference conveyed and studied the spirit of the national conference on agriculture and discussed and made arrangements for reaping an all-round bumper agricultural harvest in the province next year. "The objective of the agricultural struggle in our province next year is to produce 17.5 billion jin of grain, 2.3 million dan of cotton, 2.6 million dan of oil-bearing crops, 2.5 million head of draft animals, 1 million pigs and a total output of 240,000 jin of meat and raise the commune and brigade enterprises' total income to 950 million yuan." The conference held that despite natural disasters occurring last year and this year, our province reaped a relatively good harvest of grain and cotton and a bumper harvest of oil-bearing crops and also developed animal husbandry and commune and brigade enterprises. The rural overall situation is good. This is a favorable condition for achieving next year's agricultural objective.

The comrades attending held that the key to reaping an all-round bumper agricultural harvest next year lies in having very great energy. At present, the province must do well in the management of fields of overwintering crops and in winter farming. The province must also vigorously develop diversification and commune and brigade enterprises.

Those attending included leading comrades in charge of agriculture from all prefectures, municipalities and counties and responsible comrades of the departments which take charge of diversification, some 500 people altogether. Responsible comrades of the provincial departments of agriculture, animal husbandry, commune and brigade enterprises and diversification gave speeches. At the conclusion of the conference, Vice Governor Bai Jinian delivered the summary speech.

BRIEFS

SHAANXI ECONOMIC COOPERATION -- To promote economic joint ventures with foreign countries, an international economic cooperation company was set up in Shaanxi. Up to now, it has signed 28 contracts for processing and assembling imported materials, 2 contracts for medium- and small-scale compensation trade projects and 37 contracts for providing labor and materials for joint ventures. The establishment of this international economic cooperation company has promoted the development of economic cooperation with foreign countries. The main duty of the company is to allocate foreign funds to launch joint projects with foreign countries and to provide labor and materials. The highest authority of the company is the board of directors, and the general manager and the vice general manager are responsible for the management and the routine work of the company. The provincial people's government has appointed (Zhang Bin) as chairman of the board and (Xiong Yingdong), (Fu Daosheng), (Xia Xiaozhong) and (Jiang Da) as deputy chairmen. (Jiang Da) was also assigned to the post of general manager. (Li Pingshan), (Zhi Hong) and (Zhang Jianlin) are the deputy managers. Several departments of the company have already started operation. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 22 Nov 81 HK]

SHAANXI TAX EVASION CHECK -- According to a SHAANXI RIBAO report, Shaanxi Province's tax departments have worked hard for 5 months to check tax evasion. According to incomplete statistics, about 16.34 million yuan of evaded tax has been confirmed and 12.41 million yuan has been repaid, accounting for 75.97 percent of the total amount evaded. About 9.962 million yuan of taxes has been recovered, representing a decrease in tax arrears by 96.31 percent compared with that in April. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 26 Nov 81 HK]

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